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RECENT PERIOD IN WEST BLOW TO DETENTE, DISARMAMENT

LD011119 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[TASS-attributed article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Maj Gen D. Volkogonov: "Who Needs the 'Soviet Military Threat' Myth and Why"]

[Excerpts] The recent period in the West and especially in the United States has seen an increase in the activity of forces seeking to deal a new blow to detente and to the peace-loving proposals of the USSR and the other fraternal socialist states. Even the Soviet-American SALT II treaty, which is based on the existing balance of power and which to a certain extent curbs the strategic offensive arms race, is depicted as a "unilateral concession" to the Soviet Union. The tone in this campaign was set long ago by American General Haig, NATO Secretary General Luns, retired Admiral Zumwalt and Senators Baker, Horn and many other "hawks." The public bearing of these people, their titles, offices and status sometimes give misinformed people the idea that these antidetente arms-bearers are competent in their judgments. For cogency's sake it is usually maintained that the Soviet Union will try to "evade" the SALT II agreement and that it is disadvantageous to the United States. Broadcast after broadcast and article after article carry fables about the advantage which "the Soviets hold in the sphere of heavy missiles," about "penetration into Africa" and so on and so forth. The flood of misinformation and plain lies continues unabated. It is characteristic that these attacks on detente and on the peace-loving forces' desire to push back the danger of a new war are being conducted under the banner of the so-called "Soviet military threat." This ill-intentioned myth is not new.

Speculation on the myth about the "Soviet military threat" enables reactionary circles to wage an offensive against working people's rights, to restrict bourgeois democratic freedoms and intensify anticommunist propaganda. By regularly publishing falsified, untruthful figures about "Soviet might" bourgeois propaganda is intimidating ordinary people and keeping them in fear of the fictitious "Soviet threat." And this makes it easier for the imperialist elite to implement such sociopolitical measures as are advantageous to the haute bourgeoisie.

However, references to the "military danger" posed by the Soviet Union are totally illusory if you study the existing state of affairs. Instead of "increasing expansion" (an action which the Soviet Union's enemies are always ascribing to it) our country, having become more powerful than ever before and having jostled imperialism off the summit of world influence in many areas, has directed all its influence into a "peace offensive." The statement of this fundamental important point not only expresses socialism's peace-loving essence but also reveals how utterly groundless and reactionary the old anticommunist "Soviet threat" cliche is.

"...There is no Soviet threat either to the West or to the East," L.I. Brezhnev said at the 25th CPSU Congress. "This is all a monstrous lie from beginning to end."

Imperialism has need of this lie. Otherwise how would it justify the arms race, the growth of militarism, military preparations and its attacks on detente? The troubadors of the concept of the "Soviet military threat" must be aware that the USSR Constitution states in a special chapter the point that our country's foreign policy is directed "toward preventing agressive wars and achieving universal and total disarmament." And we confirm our dedication to peace by practical steps. In recent years our country has made dozens of proposals aimed at limiting the arms race. One of them was expressed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during his visit to Hungary this year: The implemention of necessary measures to supplement political detente with military detente. And it is not our fault if there are forces in the West and in the East who think and act otherwise. This is borne out by the facts.

We have not forgotten that, when the UN disarmament session was held on our initiative in May 1978, the NATO leaders decided at their Washington meeting, at precisely the same time, to increase their military expenditure by 3 percent per annum. It is clear from the U.S. budget that that country alone plans to raise its military expenditure from $138.2 billion in 1980 to $180.4 billion in 1984, that is, by more than 30 percent. Work continues in the United States on the new MX MIRVed missiles, the new Trident-2 naval missile and the modification of Pershing missiles. This list could be continued.

In the United States they like saying that the Soviet Union is building up its military facilities particularly intensively in Europe. But what is the real picture? Whereas in recent years the Soviet Union has not increased its forces by a single soldier or a single tank in central Europe, American forces alone have increased by several tens of thousands of men in this area. It also is known that the Americans have raised the number of nuclear warheads with delivery vehicles in Europe to more than 7,000.

It is obvious that Beijing is acting in unison with aggressive imperialist circles in the matter of wrecking detente and building up the arms race. It turns its back on any proposals aimed at curbing militarism. Under present conditions China has become, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, a serious source of war danger. Of course, this is bound to worry the peace-loving forces.

These are the real facts. They reaffirm that it is not the fictitious "Soviet military threat" that poses the danger of war but the policy of those imperialist circles who have not abandoned the idea of operating from a position of strength, achieving military superiority and dictating to the socialist countries. However, such hopes are futile.

USSR 'WILL NOT RELAX' ITS EFFORTS TO FURTHER DISARMAMENT

LD020921 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Yuriy Sibirtsev international review: "Fruitful Path of Detente"]

[Text] Europe in the seventies is living under the sign of good changes brought about by the relaxation of international tension. These changes are concrete and palpable. They consist in ever-expanding political ties and contacts between countries in East and West and an increasing level of trust between them; they consist in increasing economic, scientific and technical cooperation and the joint search for solutions to all-European problems of environmental conservation, energy and transport; they consist in increased cultural exchanges and intercourse among the peoples.

The positive trends in European development were stimulated by the decisions of the all-European conference in Helsinki, whose fourth anniversary the peoples will soon be celebrating. The principles and accords approved in the Finnish capital have become the law of international life on the continent, and it is against them that states' actions in the international arena are checked.

What Europeans have done in the field of detente and achieved at the cost of strenuous efforts is a great political acquisition and valuable capital for them, and they must take care of it.

At the same time there are negative trends operating in European international life, running counter to detente and the improvement of the political climate. In West European countries and the United States there are influential circles hostile to detente and nostalgic for cold war times. They are provoking complications, preventing accords from being reached and sowing suspicion and mistrust among peoples. Bourgeois conservative propaganda is seeking to spread an atmosphere of war hysteria and is disseminating slanderous fabrications about the "Soviet military threat."

Exposing this myth, L.I. Brezhnev emphasized in his replies to questions put by America's TIME magazine: "Fabrications about a 'Soviet threat' are nothing new. People in the West made a fuss about it when, after October 1917, interventionists invaded Soviet Russia from some 15 countries, including the United States, to stifle the revolution and restore the old system. British Prime Minister Chamberlain expatiated on it when concluding the deal with Hitler in Munich, with the intention of directing the latter's aggressive aspirations against the Soviet Union. The Nazis took cover behind shouts about the 'Soviet threat' when making their piratical attack on the USSR. Reference was also made to it by those who set up the NATO military bloc directed against the Soviet country, which had lost 20 million people in the struggle against the aggressor."

The recent signing of the Soviet-American treaty of the limitation of strategic offensive arms also creates favorable preconditions for curbing the growth of arms in Europe and creating a climate of trust in the world.

For this it is necessary, above all, to overcome the deadlock at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe. Their 18th round has just ended. Probably no previous round had such favorable chances for productive work. It coincided in time and place with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's historic meeting with J. Carter. One Vienna was to give the other Vienna a nudge. The Soviet Union, seeking to take advantage of the favorable opportunities, proposed as a first step reaching agreement to reduce Soviet and American troops. Lying on the negotiating table in front of the Western partners were the socialist countries' compromise proposals of 8 June and 30 November 1978, which contained solutions to many vexed questions. During the round itself they were supplemented by the Warsaw Pact states' new initiative concerning the nature of the commitments of the parties to the future agreement. They proposed that the extent of the reductions be determined by each country individually within the framework of the alliances and be approximately proportional to its total troop strength in the zone of reduction.

However, the Western partners did not wish to take advantage either of the overall favorable atmosphere or of the socialist countries' initiatives. Their stand remained destructive. They again started up a fruitless discussion on the two groupings' troop strengths and again tried to breathe life into the groundless idea of asymmetric reductions. As the West German newspaper UNSERE ZEIT wrote recently, "the NATO bloc is arbitrarily demanding that the socialist countries reduce their armed forces 3.5 times more than the West intends to do. Such a stand signifies unilateral reinforcement of NATO military strength."

Of course, the Vienna talks will only get moving if the NATO countries show readiness for mutual agreement.

Nor are the Western countries displaying a constructive approach in their consideration of the proposal to renounce the first use of both nuclear and conventional weapons. In the past, when the Warsaw Pact states submitted the proposal to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons, people in Western capitals began saying that this could even increase the possibility of conventional war. So the Soviet Union advocated extending the renunciation of first use also to conventional weapons. However, there has been no reaction from the West to this proposal.

The question of strengthening mutual trust has become an important element of military detente. In accordance with the Final Act of the all-European conference its participants inform each other of large-scale military maneuvers and invite foreign observers to them. The Soviet Union has suggested extending this practice and informing each other also of all significant troop movements within the region and of large-scale naval exercises if they are conducted near the waters of other Helsinki conference participants.

The Warsaw Pact countries' proposal to convene a conference at political level of European countries, the United States and Canada opens up broad possibilities for examining measures to strengthen trust and implement military detente. This conference could discuss, in particular, questions such as not enlarging military-political groupings in Europe, limiting the levels of military exercises and extending measures of trust to the Mediterranean region.

The range of measures proposed by the socialist countries in the sphere of military detente is a broad one. Their realization is certain to help Europe to break the vicious circle whereby one twist of the arms race is succeeded by another and one set of deadly weapons is replaced by new, more destructive ones.

Guided by its Leninist peace-loving course, the Soviet Union will not relax its efforts to curb the arms race. Political detente will only become firm and stable when it is combined with military detente.

NUNN LINKS SALT II RATIFICATION TO MORE ARMS SPENDING

LD301918 Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Washington, July 30, TASS--A debate on the SALT II treaty in the Senate committees shows that some senators and representatives of military circles are trying to turn the hearings so as to justify and even prove that a further build-up of military spending is unavoidable.

Thus, Senator Sam Nunn stated he would support the SALT II treaty only on condition that the administration increased the military budget in real values by 4-5 percent annually.

The former supreme commander, NATO Joint Armed Forces in Europe, retired General Alexander Haig, addressing the Senate Armed Services Committee, urged the U.S. Government to take firm commitments on creating new armament systems and strengthening NATO, which requires according to him, an increase of military allocations, by at least 7 billion dollars a year.

Thus, the New York TIMES concludes that some politicians believe the treaty should be ratified, given an increase in military spending. In other words, certain quarters in the USA are making manoeuvres aimed at tying in the treaty's ratification with additional allocations for deploying arms systems, whose limitation is not covered by the treaty.

In this connection political commentators recall President Carter's remarks, who stated that he will not agree to a substantial spiralling of military spending above the necessary level, merely to win Senate votes.

TASS REVIEWS CEMA COOPERATION IN ENERGY SUPPLIES

LD011016 Moscow TASS in English 0921 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 1, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Maksimov writes:

Special attention was devoted to energy issues at the 33rd CMEA session in Moscow. The point at issue was a further development of cooperation of the CMEA countries in the solution of questions pertaining to uninterrupted supply of national economic with energy reso es. There is nothing new in this problem to the CMEA member countries, which is beir resolved on a planned and long-term basis.

It was as early as in 1956 that the Permanent Commission for Electric Power, one of the first CMEA commissions, was set up. An important program document is the master plan of long-term development of integrated power grids of the CMEA member countries. The first major event in the implementation of this plan has been the intergrid 750 kilovolt power supply line Vinnitsa-Zapadnoukrainskaya (USSR)--Albertirsa (Hungary).

A superpowerful integrated electric power grid of the socialist countries with a summary generating capacity of nearly 300 million kilowatt has formed after its commissioning. All the electric power plants from Siberia to Western Europe will work in a common technological regime. The control of the integrated power grids is done from the common controller centre in Prague.

The implementation of long-term target program for cooperation in the field of energetics will contribute to reliably ensuring the demand of the dynamically developing economy of the CMEA member countries for the most important kinds of energy, fuel, and raw materials, which was adopted in 1978 for a term of up to 1990. Paramount attention is now devoted to the construction by joint efforts of the countries concerned of the Khmelnitskiy and Konstantinovskiy atomic power plants in the USSR with a generating capacity of 4,000 megawatt each and a 750 kilovolt lines to link these power plants with Poland, Romania and Bulgaria.

The CMEA countries have reached agreement on intensive development of atomic power engineering on the basis of increasing the production of equipment for the atomic power plants with the USSR of cooperation and specialisation in this field.

Atomic power plants have been built in a number of CMEA member countries with the USSR's technical assistance. The aggregate generating capacity of the atomic power plants functioning in the USSR, Bulgaria, the GDR, and Czechoslovakia is over 9,000 megawatt. The first atomic power plant is under construction in Hungary and preparations for the construction of atomic power plants are underway in Poland and Romania. Plans are drawn up for the construction of an atomic power plant in Cuba.

The diversified cooperation on a planned basis of the CMEA member countries will enable them to resolve comprehensively the vital problems of energetics both to meet the interests of individual countries and of the whole community.

OCEAN RESOURCES TO BE STUDIED AT KHALAROVSK CONFERENCE

LD012116 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 1, TASS--The rational utilisation of the world ocean as a source of foodstuffs, mineral raw materials and energy resources is the main theme of the 14th Pacific scientific congress, that will be held in the Soviet Union in August, a TASS correspondent was told by vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences Aleksandr Sidorenko.

Already now mankind very noticeably depends on the ocean and in the near future the ocean will occupy an even more important place in its life, the Soviet scientist believes. He recalled that the ocean now produces more than 15 percent of protein of animal origin, that is being used for diverse aims. About 25 percent of the world output of oil and gas comes from the shelf zone. The mining of oceanic ferro-manganese concretions, evaluated at ranging from 200 to 1,000 million tons, is acquiring much economic importance.

The scientist said that the most intensive studies are being conducted in the Pacific Ocean and the future of many countries is linked with the utilisation of the ocean's resources. Academician Sidorenko said that scientists from 58 countries have expressed intention to participate in the forthcoming congress in Khabarovsk. The biggest delegations are expected to come from Japan, Canada, Australia and the United States.

The big interest in the congress is largely explained by the diversity of subjects to be discussed. They include the interaction of the atmosphere and the ocean, their influence on the weather, specificities of the structure of the ocean bed and processes taking place in the ocean, the origination of tsunami (tidal wave) and the possibilities of forecasting them.

The scientist noted that much work is being conducted in the USSR in the fields that are to be discussed by the participants in the congress.

The Soviet Union devotes much attention to international cooperation, believing that it is possible to cognise the planet's global processes only by pooling the efforts of scientists from various countries, Academician Sidorenko said. He expressed hope that the 14th Pacific congress will contribute to strengthening ties between scientists of the world and to better international understanding.

MOSCOW REPORTS CARTER'S KENTUCKY SPEECH

LD011138 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] President Carter of the United States, in his speech in Bardstown, Kentucky, has urged the American people and the Senate to support the new strategic arms limitation treaty with the Soviet Union. The treaty fully corresponds to the national interest of the United States, he said. At the same time the President supported the idea of building up United States military power in Western Europe too. When answering questions, President Carter spoke against normalizing relations with Vietnam for the time being, and against giving Vietnam any aid in overcoming the consequences of the war provided for by the Paris accords. The President attempted to lay the blame for the problem of refugees in Indochina on Vietnam, ignoring the fact that the main responsibility for the refugee problem lies on the United States itself and China.

TASS NOTES GRAVITY OF U.S. ENERGY CRISIS, CARTER SPEECH

LD011532 Moscow TASS in English 1453 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Washington, August 1, TASS--The United States is being ever greater affected by the energy crisis that is undermining the mainstays of the country's economy and is a heavy burden on the working people.

The oil shortage has become the American way of life, the press admits. It points out that over a short period from December of last year, the prices of oil products went up in the USA by 60 percent. An acute shortage of fuel is experienced by industrial enterprises. They curtail production and fire tens of thousands of workers. The United States has entered the period of another economic recession that is combined with the inflation whose annual rate has reached nearly 14 percent. The United States dependence on imported oil is increasing. The United States now meets half of its needs in oil by imported oil.

Speaking in Louisville, Kentucky, President Carter admitted that the United States is landing increasingly in the prospectless and dangerous dependence on unstable supplies of foreign oil. The President said that it is insanity for the United States to channel annually billions of dollars abroad for the purchase of liquid fuel.

As is known, the extraordinary energy program of the government that was advanced recently and that was a desperate attempt to overcome the acute crisis has been stalled in the Congress because of the opposition of oil monopolies that zealously guard their fabulous profits.

President Carter admitted that there exists a real danger that the oil lobby in the Senate will be able, if not to fail the governmental program which envisages, specifically, taxation on superprofits, then at least to emasculate its essence.

In view of the extremely unsatisfactory situation with oil, the President called for a sharp increase of coal mining in the United States for the use of other sources of energy. He said the country needs to increase the output of coal by 250 million tons in the next eleven years.

Commentators note that the energy crisis in the United States now reached such scopes that serious differences on the question of the ways of its overcoming arose not only between the government and the Congress, but also within the Democratic administration.

Commentators describe as one of the evidences of the crisis the recent resignation of James Schlesinger who headed the United States Department of Energy since its foundation and who was in charge of passing through the Congress and implementation of all the governmental measures in the energy sphere.

Speaking on Tuesday in the Congress, Schlesinger expressed a doubt about the United States ability to reach the aim set by Carter of keeping the import of oil at the level of 1977. Schlesinger said that the President set himself an ambitious, but too optimistic goal.

U.S.-JAPANESE DEFENSE MEETING IN HAWAII REPORTED

LD011924 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, August 1, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Kuchko reports:

A meeting of the Japanese-American coordination committee on questions of defence has opened in Honolulu, Hawaii. According to the Japanese press, discussed at the meeting are the military-political situation in Asia, including the areas of the Pacific and Indian oceans, questions of expanding American military presence there in the 1980's and enhancing Tokyo's military role in the system of the bilateral security treaty.

After the adoption in November last year of the basic principles of Japanese-American cooperation in defence, the militaristic Washington-Tokyo alliance entered a new stage which is characterized by growing cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries and further drawing of Japan into the orbit of the Pentagon's strategy. The testimony of this are, specifically, joint exercises and manoeuvres of different fighting arms of the U.S. and Japanese armies, which became more frequent in the recent months.

Washington is insistently pressing that its ally should speedily build up the "Self-Defence Forces", formed in violation of the Japanese Constitution, and, above all, the air force and the navy, and also for Tokyo's active participation in the regional bloc of the Unites States, Japan and South Korea. It is not accidental that one of the main items of the agenda of the current meeting in Hawaii are questions of development of the armed forces of Japan in the coming decade, their cooperation with the Pentagon and Seoul troops.

The Japanese ruling and military circles respond willingly to the calls from the overseas. A stress on the further build-up of the Japanese armed forces, their provision with up-to-date combat equipment, including rocket weapons, is made in the medium-term outlines of development of the military potential of the country and a white paper on questions of defence in 1979, which have recently been published by the Japan Defence Agency. Trillions of yen will be spent for the purpose in the next five-year period.

To cover up the policy of military preparations, the Pentagon and the Japan Defence Agency deliberately raise a hullaboloo on a "Soviet military threat". These hackneyed concoctions, stresses the Japanese democratic public, are used by the militarist circles and the military-industrial complex for a new twist in the arms race spiral and for squeezing money from the pockets of rank-and-file tax-payers.

U.S. SEEKS ALLIED AID IN PACIFIC TO COMPENSATE MIDEAST MOVES

ID011127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 79 p 5 ID

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov article: "To Washington's Benefit"]

[Text] Official contacts at summit level have been established between the military departments of Tokyo and Seoul for the first time in postwar years. Yamashita, chief of the Japanese National Defense Agency, has made a trip to South Korea, had talks with Defense Minister No Chae-hyon and attended South Korean troops' combat exercises.

Yamashita's visit alarmed the Japanese peace-loving public, which assessed it as the start of overt military cooperation between Tokyo and Seoul to the benefit of Washington's interests. They cannot fail to recall that only a month before this trip the U.S. President visited Japan and South Korea. During these visits the policy of activating the U.S. military presence in Asia and building up U.S. military might in the Pacific and Indian oceans was confirmed.

Literally on the eve of Yamashita's trip, the White House officially announced Carter's decision to halt the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, while the Japanese National Defense Agency published its latest "white book" which abounds even more than previous ones in fabrications about the notorious "Soviet military threat." Since Yamashita is going to Washington soon after his visit to Seoul, the newspaper YOMIURI assesses his tour as constituting "tripartite talks between the United States, Japan and Korea on military questions."

The start of Japanese-South Korean military cooperation is indeed closely connected with Washington's policy of activating the U.S. military presence in Asia. Since the fall of the shah's regime in Iran the Pentagon has set itself the aim of reinforcing U.S. imperialism's strategic positions in the Persian Gulf zone not only from the west, from the direction of the Mediterranean, but also from the east, from the Indian Ocean.

The plans to create the 5th fleet require the transfer of some U.S. naval forces from the Pacific. Hence the Pentagon's desire to shift a proportion of its operational functions onto its partners in the bilateral "security treaties" which link the United States to both Japan and South Korea.

But these countries' increasingly profound involvement in U.S. Asian strategy runs counter to the postwar Japanese Constitution and to the Korean people's aspirations regarding the restoration of their national unity and contradicts the interests of peace.

WHITE HOUSE EFFORTS SEEK TO UNDERMINE PLO, DIVIDE ARABS

ID011528 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 1 Aug 79 ID

[Text] New York, August 1, TASS--The White House, according to ASSOCIATED PRESS, has given Israel new assurances that the U.S. policy in the Palestinian issue will tolerate no changes. This means that underlying this policy, as before, will be denial of the Palestinians' right to national self-determination and the right to have a state of their own, renunciation of recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab Palestinian people. The U.S. and its Camp David deal partners are exerting efforts at the same time to have the Palestine Liberation Organization "replaced" by collaborationists from among Palestinians.

PRC CRITICIZED FOR ENCOURAGEMENT OF SEOUL REGIME

LD012220 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1411 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

["Eloquent Silence"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 1 August--TASS observer Viktor Zatsepin writes: Life has often demonstrated that the real intentions of the Chinese leaders should not be judged from what the Chinese newspapers are writing or what the leaders are saying, but from what they are not writing and on what topics they are silent.

More than a week has passed since Ganri Yamashita's visit to Seoul began. Yamashita is a Japanese minister, the director general of the Japanese Defense Agency. This certainly is not the first visit to the South Korean puppets in the postwar period by a high-ranking Japanese military commander. The dangerous consequences for the cause of peace in Asia and throughout the world of this unusual visit consist in it marking a new step on the path to creating a tripartite military bloc under U.S. auspices long nurtured by them, among Tokyo, Seoul and Washington. It is precisely in such a spirit of great alarm that many bourgeois papers in Japan and other Asian countries have commented on the results of the visit by Yamashita. Only the newspapers of Pak Chong-hui have commented on it with unconcealed joy. And only the Beijing papers did not print a word, either during the visit or on its conclusion.

What then is the matter? Why is it that the Chinese propagandists, who comparatively recently and with full justification, it should be said, sharply criticized the militarization of the Seoul regime and condemned the U.S. military occupation of South Korea, are now as silent as a tomb when it is a matter of creating a Seoul-Washington-Tokyo axis? Is not this prolonged silence all the more eloquent than all RENMIN RIBAO's outpouring of words and [words indistinct] (?does it not testify at the same time) to Beijing beginning to reappraise Seoul's role and at the same time to its "new" relations with Tokyo? It would appear this is so.

Beijing has already more than once amazed the world with its acrobatics in the foreign policy sphere. It is precisely Beijing's present rulers who not that long ago condemned Japanese militarism. Now they are encouraging it in every way. It is they who at the time demanded the withdrawal of American troops from the Asian region and, subsequently, also from South Korea. Now they have made a 180-degree turn on their stand concerning this matter.

Without thinking the impression is created that the present development of events in northeast Asia, which all sober-thinking people in Asia, including Japan itself, assess as "fraught with serious danger" to the cause of peace throughout the world, completely fits in with Beijing's military-strategic concepts. Such an ambiguous position by Beijing cannot be assessed as anything other than secret encouragement of the aggressive aspirations of the dictatorial Seoul regime.

PRC FAILS IN ATTEMPT TO LAUNCH SATELLITE

LD011548 Moscow TASS in English 1527 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] New York, August 1, TASS--According to reports by local monitoring services, China has launched a carrier rocket with the aim of putting into orbit an artificial satellite of the earth. The satellite was not orbited because of malfunctions in the carrier rocket and its fragments fell on the territory of the PRC. This was the fourth abortive attempt to launch a sputnik.

U.S. DECISION TO 'FREEZE' TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM ROK CONDEMNED

LD020905 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 29 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[V. Golovin article: "Presentation and Reality"]

[Text] The U.S. decision to "freeze" the withdrawal of American land forces from South Korea is considered by observers as a repudiation by the Washington administration of the widely advertized "new principles" in Asian policy. As we know, back in 1976 Washington stated its intention to set about reducing the U.S. military presence in the Far East. However, under pressure from certain military circles the White House soon repudiated these plans.

As a result only a mere one-tenth of the U.S. contingent of 40,000 men was withdrawn from South Korea. Western specialists indicate that the cutbacks in a small number of auxiliary units have even led to an improvement in the "qualitative structure" of the American troops deployed in the south of the Korean Peninsula. The Pentagon has started regrouping and modernizing the forces in the Far East. New tactical and strategic air force units are being transferred there. The Pentagon is preparing to create a major base for the Pacific 7th fleet in the South Korean port of Chinhwa.

At the same time Washington is striving to shift part of its "burden" onto its allies. To this end the United States is transferring major consignments of arms and military equipment including the latest fighter-bombers. This year alone, so the American press reports, the South Korean generals will be sold arms worth $275 million, and in 1980 they expect to receive arms worth $900 million. Such a policy leads to increased tension and impedes positive change in this region of the world.

JAPANESE CRITICISM OF DEFENSE PLANS CITED

LD011047 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Text] Tokyo, 25 July TASS--The "1979 White Book on Defense Questions" which has been prepared by the National Defense Agency and approved by the government and which, YOMIURI says, attests to a revision of the basic principles of Japan's defense policy, has engendered feelings of alarm in Japan. The Japanese press notes that the main aim of this document is to prepare the country's public for a sharp increase in the government's military expenditure and to force on the creation of "armed forces fit for combat" by considerably increasing the present "self-defense forces."

The authors of the "White Book", in an attempt to convince the public of the need for a considerable increase in military expenditure, refer to a change in the "balance of forces between the USSR and the United States" which, in their opinion, compels Japan to increase its military potential.

The Japanese press draws attention to the fact that the development of new plans for the expansion of Japan's armed forces, the strengthening of their firepower and the population's ideological manipulation in a spirit of militarism are taking place against the background of intensified anti-Soviet propaganda and intimidation of the Japanese with the alleged "Soviet threat." The "White Book" cannot fail to cause alarm by its completely unnecessary dissertations regarding the "Soviet threat," the newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN writes. Japan must pursue peaceful diplomacy with regard to the Soviet Union and this is the most important task for the future, the newspaper stresses.

AFGHAN UNIVERSITY RECTOR COMMENTS ON COUNTERREVOLUTION

LD011539 DUSHANBE KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 21 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[NOVOSTI correspondent Andrey Pravov interview with (Aziz Rahman Sa'idi), rector of Kabul University: "Afghanistan Today: Truth and Lies" , presumably in Kabul--date not specified]

[Excerpts] The Western press has recently begun to publish increasingly frequent items about the persecution of the intelligentsia in Afghanistan. Sometimes bourgeois journalists even point to specific people who have been "purged." NOVOSTI correspondent Andrey Pravov met with Kabul University Rector (Aziz Rahman Saiidi) and asked him to comment on such press statements.

(Aziz Rahman Sa'idi): We do not conceal our difficulties. The April Revolution dealt a powerful blow to feudalism and to whose who would like to guide Afghanistan along the path of capitalist development. But the old ruling classes are not giving in. They are activating their struggle against the people's power and are scorning no methods as long as they weaken the positions of the People's Democratic Party. That is understandable. The landowners, who only recently owned half of all cultivated land, gave a hostile reception to the agrarian reform. The progressive transformations also engendered fierce resistance from the former top civil servants and merchants. The enemies of the April Revolution chose as their weapon the illiteracy of the overwhelming majority of the population and the prejudices implanted for centuries. They claim that the new authorities have no roots in the national mentality and persecute Islam. Ignorant, politically unversed Afghan peasants sometimes succumb to such propagands.

For instance a population census, the first in the country, was conducted in Afghanistan recently. It is of tremendous significance. How do you think our enemies responded to it? They told the peasants that the census was being carried out in order to take away their wives, compile a "blacklist" of Muslim believers and so forth.

Gangs led by men who were recently rich are even undertaking direct acts of armed provocation. They are burning mosques, killing mullahs and then trying to put the blame on "apostates" and are yelling all over the place that it is the present authorities who are to blame for the crimes.

As for Afghanistan's intelligentsia, the absolute majority supports the People's Democratic Party. Understandably so. After all, it was precisely the April Revolution which opened up before the intelligentsia the broadest opportunities for creation and scientific work and freed the country from the fetters of a medieval system.

KABUL TIMES CONDEMNS POLICY OF 'CERTAIN PAKISTAN QUARTERS'

LD011704 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, August 1, TASS--The newspaper Kabul TIMES strongly condemned the policy of certain Pakistan quarters towards the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The newspaper writes that various extremists and servitors of the exploiter classes deposed by the April revolution receive arms and are trained in Pakistan's territory for carrying out acts of sabotage in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Kabul TIMES notes that the Afghan working people, united into committees of defence of the revolution, are fully resolved to give a rebuff to the reaction, and defend the country's independence and the gains of the April Revolution.

PRC-BACKED SEPARATISTS ARRESTED IN INDIA

LD010954 Moscow TASS in English 0941 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, August 1, TASS--Army and police forces took prisoner in India's Mizoram Union territory a terrorist group of the so-called "Underground Mizo Front." The papers found on the terrorists indicate that they had been recently sent to India from China. According to reports of Indian news agencies, the prisoners had on them photographs showing them on a Chinese base during military training under the command of Chinese instructors.

The reports of agencies say that the Mizo groups sent from China attacked the radio station of the town of Aijal, the administrative centre of the Mizoram Union territory, police barracks and planned to stage on the eve of India's Independence Day (August 15) a series of acts of terrorism against Mizoram leaders.

The local observers point out in this connection that during the visit of the Indian minister of external affairs to China early this year, he was assured in Beijing that China had allegedly ended aid to separatists in the north east of India.

VNA ACCUSES CHINA OF FURTHER BORDER PROVOCATIONS

ID011858 Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 1 Aug 79 ID

[Text] Hanoi, August 1, TASS--China is continuing to keep troops and military equipment on the borders with Vietnam and stages daily armed provocations, says a commentary put out by the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY today. Their encroachments on Vietnamese territory, the agency notes, are being accompanied by threats "to teach a second lesson," as stated recently in Beijing by Deputy Premier of the State Council Gu Mu, when receiving a group of Austrian journalists. This statement, couched in the spirit of great-power hegemonism, the agency says, was made at a time when talks are continuing in Beijing on the normalisation of relations between Vietnam and China. But at the conference table, too, the Chinese side is rejecting Vietnam's proposals directed at easing tension on the Vietnamese-Chinese border. Instead, Vietnam is offered as a preliminary term to solve the problem of "struggle against hegemonism," which the Chinese say is the "key" issue. As to tension on the border, the Chinese say that this is supposedly a secondary matter.

The VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY recalls that a similar situation had existed in the period of the Pol Pot regime's aggressive actions against Vietnam. At the time the Vietnamese Government had proposed a draft agreement whose first article provided for the immediate ending of all military operations and the withdrawal of troops to a distance of five kilometres from the border.

The Pol Pot clique rejected that proposal and demanded that Vietnam first renounce its allegedly "annexationist intentions" in respect of Kampuchea since this, in its opinion, was the "key" issue. While insisting on the adoption of its proposal, the Pol Pot regime continued to expand the scope of the aggression and moved several more divisions to the Vietnamese border in December 1978 with the aim of seizing the Vietnamese provincial centre of Tayninh.

The servants, evidently, were a carbon copy of their masters--the Beijing expansionists, who are stubbornly rejecting Vietnam's reasonable proposals, it is stressed in the commentary of the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY.

IZVESTIYA NOTES 'CONCLUSION' OF FIGHTING IN KAMPUCHEA

ID011409 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 4 ID

[V. Lapskiy article under rubric "On International Topics": "Gangs Routed"]

[Text] This piece of news has just come out of Kampuchea: With the help of military units from fraternal Vietnam the revolutionary armed forces have routed the remnants of the main forces of the Pol Pot gangs which had been hiding in the jungles, mountainous districts and islands. Some 42,000 armed bandits, who had been keeping the population of remote villages in a state of constant fear, robbing and killing, burning huts and driving away livestock, have been put out of action during successful operations lasting 6 months. Tens of thousands of weapons and much military equipment have been captured. It is reported that only small, uncoordinated groups of bandits have managed to escape--they are hiding in almost inaccessible regions and are in an extremely grave situation. To all appearances, their days are numbered.

Thus, Kampuchea's entire population, numbering 4 million people, has today been liberated. These are the people who have survived the black night of Pol Pot terror. The majority of Kampucheans have been able to return home and be reunited with their families. Those who were forced to flee the reprisals of Pol Pot gangs are coming back. Only now is normal life beginning for a significant number of Kampuchean families.

During the combat operations against the Pol Pot gangs in western and southwestern regions on the border with Thailand the fighters of the revolutionary armed forces were actively assisted by local inhabitants. They created people's volunteer detachments and joined battle with their recent oppressors. This circumstance attests yet again to the new power's popularity and the Kampuchean's hatred of the toppled pro-Beijing regime.

The conclusions of military operations against the Pol Pot gangs has created favorable conditions for Kampuchea's further revival. As is known, during the years of their rule Beijing's henchmen totally ruined the country's economy. Now, with the fraternal help of Vietnam, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the people of Kampuchea have everywhere embarked on reconstruction work and on liquidating the colossal damage caused by Pol Pot's followers to national industry, agriculture, transport and everyday services.

It is an open secret that the Pol Pot gangs were able to terrorize remote regions of Kampuchea for so many months only thanks to Beijing's material support. China regularly supplied them with weapons, ammunition and food. It was reluctant to resign itself to its defeat in Kampuchea and tried to hand back power to its henchmen by any means. The Beijing leaders made attempts to reanimate political corpses and also to patch the torn Pol Pot banners. They failed, however, to bring the people of Kampuchea to their knees. The recent events in Kampuchea have once again exposed the hypocrisy of the Beijing leaders, who, allying themselves with Western reaction, have accused the countries of Indochina of creating the "refugee problem." Who, if not Beijing, was one of the parties most to blame for the emergence of this problem, particularly by arming the Pol Pot gangs and sending them against the peaceful population? Many thousands of Kampucheans were forced to leave their homes in fear of their lives.

The final rout of the counterrevolutionary gangs has shown the effectiveness and strength of solidarity among the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam, and USSR and the other socialist countries. This solidarity has now helped Kampuchea to proceed to a period of peaceful revival and building of a new life.

LAO DELEGATION CONTINUES MOSCOW VISIT

Souphanouvong Award Presentation

ID011445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 79 p 2 LD

[TAS report under general heading: "Lofty Award"]

[Text] On 27 July in the Kremlin V.V. Kznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented the Order of the October Revolution to Souphanouvong, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee Politburo, president of the LAO People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and president of the Supreme People's Council of Laos.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally, V.V. Kuznetsov wholeheartedly congratulated Souphanouvong on the award. Dear Comrade Souphanouvong, he said, you have been presented with this lofty award for your many years' revolutionary activity inextricably linked with the Lao people's struggle for national and social liberation and for a peaceful, independent Laos marching along the path of building a socialist society. It is also an award for your great contribution to the consolidation and development of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and Laos. V.V. Kuznetsov wished Souphanouvong good health and new successes in his responsible activity.

On behalf of the Lao communists and entire working people of Laos, Souphanouvong said, I accept the USSR award as a symbol of the combat solidarity, fraternal friendship and close, constantly strengthening cooperation between our two peoples, parties and states. This lofty award bears the name of the Great October Revolution accomplished by the party of Bolsheviks under Lenin's leadership.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that glorious son of the heroic working class and entire Soviet people, is a consistent continuer of the cause of the great Lenin, the leader of Lenin's Communist Party and the Soviet state, a tireless fighter for mutual understanding, friendship and cooperation among the peoples, and a great friend of Laos.

In conclusion, Souphanouvong stated that he would continue to devote all his efforts to the happiness and prosperity of the Lao people and to the expansion and intensification of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between our two countries and the entire socialist community.

Souphanouvong was accompanied by Souvanna Phouma, adviser to the LPDR Government and other Lao comrades.

The award presentation was attended by N.P. Firyubin, USSR deputy foreign minister, and M.N. Smirnovskiy, CPSU Central Committee department chief.

Kuznetsov-Souphanouvong Talks

LD011447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Friendly Talk"]

[Text] On 27 July in the Kremlin V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received Souphanouvong, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and president of the Supreme People's Council.

A talk took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

PRC SUPPORT FOR THAI GUERRILLAS SCORED

BK011021 Moscow in Thai to Thailand 1100 GMT 31 Jul 79 BK

[Unattributed Commentary on Beijing's two-faced policy toward Thailand]

[Text] The Western press has been saying that Beijing has discontinued, or at least reduced, its support to the Thai guerrilla groups. Is this true?| Reliable evidence disproves this assumption. AFP recently reported on the escalation of government military operations in northeastern Thailand, noting that some 500 terrorists have been arrested in Ubon Ratchathani and Sisaket during the past 3 months. Insurgents have also stepped up their activities along the Thai-Malaysian border. The NEW STRAITS TIMES reported that joint Thai-Malaysian military operations have captured weapons and prisoners and discovered some insurgent bases.

Thailand has been facing problems from the Beijing-supported guerrilla movement for 14 years. Thailand has long tried to tackle this problem through diplomatic means in the interest of both countries. There were great hopes in this regard for the recent summit contact between Beijing and Bangkok.

Looking at this matter superficially, Beijing is ready to respond to Thailand's wishes. During his visit to Thailand last November, Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping said his visit served to strengthen and promote long-standing Thai-Chinese relations and cooperation. However, this remark does not at all harmonize with regular reports about Chinese interference in Thailand's internal affairs. Neither do these reports fit in with other remarks by Deng Xiaoping.

In Beijing he told a group of Thai journalists that his visit to Bangkok did not mean the discontinuation of support to local Thai terrorists.

Deng Xiaoping said at a press conference during his visit to Malaysia that Beijing intended to continue supporting pro-Mao underground groups in Southeast Asia. He must have his reasons for trying to reconcile the conflicting ideas of friendship and declared antagonism.

Thailand is not the sole target of Beijing's two-faced policy. The Bangkok POST reported that China had organized and armed some 4,000 terrorists for operations against Laos. The Indonesian attorney general also noted that illegal entry of an increasing number of Chinese refugees constituted a threat to national security. These Chinese entered with the aid of fake documents with subversive intentions.

This obviously shows that reports about China discontinuing support for the Thai guerrillas cannot be taken as a proof of a change in Chinese policy toward its neighboring countries.

ZAMYATIN VIEWS MBFR TALKS, TROOPS DATA ON CSCE ANNIVERSARY

LD012242 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1245 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Comrades, today is the fourth anniversary of the signing in Helsinki of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. On this occasion, Leonid Mitrofanovich Zamyatin, chief of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, gave an interview to Anatoliy Potapov, political observer of central television and all-union radio. Here is the interview: [begin recording]

[Potapov] It was decided at the Helsinki conference that, considering the development of relations in Europe between states participating in the conference, the possibility for a further extension of the limits of trust would be reviewed. It would probably be possible to take new, concrete steps in military detente in particular. Now, the socialist countries consider that that time has come, and the Warsaw Pact member states have come forward with new proposals in the field of strengthening detente.

Here, Leonid Mitrofanovich, I would like to ask you the following question: What is the essence of these new proposals by socialist countries and what was the reaction to them in the West?

[Answer] Last year was a year of many initiatives by the Soviet Union aimed at complementing the relaxation of tensions with measures leading to relaxation in the military field. These proposals were discussed at the conference of the political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact countries at the end of last year. These proposals were also a subject of discussion this May at the conference of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee. These proposals were also a subject for a dialog between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and President Carter at the Vienna summit meeting. Even though it concerned the limitation of strategic weapons, questions concerning European security were also reviewed and discussed there.

What is the essence of the Soviet proposals? First, the fact that the Soviet Union is looking to the future with the approach that it is necessary to put forward, review, discuss and adopt specific steps which would lead to a reduction in the military confrontation between the Warsaw Pact and NATO in central Europe. In this context, of paramount significance is the proposal put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev that countries participating in the Helsinki conference should undertake a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons against each other. But what is interesting is the reaction of Western powers to this speech: Yes, well, this is nuclear weaponry that one shouldn't use against the other, but what if the temptation to use conventional weaponry arises? The Soviet Union replied with an amendment to its proposal, or rather an addition to it: Leonid Ilich said that we were ready to support a move whereby states that participated in the Helsinki conference adopt a pledge not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons against each other.

[Question] A kind of nonaggression pact.

[Answer] That is, we are extending the sphere of this accord between states that participated in the Helsinki agreement. What is the essence of this proposal? It provides a concrete basis for one of the greatest political principles of peaceful coexistence, recognized by all states--the principle of the nonuse of force or the threat of force for the solution of any disputed issues that arise.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries also suggested for their Western partners, review measures of mutual trust. They follow from the Helsinki Final Act. But now, bearing in mind the experience of the past few years, we propose that the sphere of trust be extended to include the field of notification of any major military exercises, which is partly done on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act, and to naval exercises if these are held in the vicinity of the territorial waters of other states, and also to major air force exercises; that is, both notification and the possiblity of allowing observers from other countries to attend.

[Question] Well Leonid Mitrofanovich, talks have been going in Vienna regarding the reducation of armed forces and arms in central Europe. These talks have been going on for a long time, but there has been no movement. If they were somehow to progress, this would contribute a lot to military detente, too. What is the reason for this in your opinion? Why have the talks reached such a deadlock?

[Answer] I am convinced that if there was a move made at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and arms, this would, of course, be of great significance for the relaxation of tensions in central Europe. Unfortunately, through the fault of our Western partners, the Vienna talks have been standing still for several years now. Now they are marking time on far fetched pretext. Back in 1976, the Western states suggested that we--the Warsaw Pact countries and NATO countries--exchange data on the size of each other's forces in central Europe. The figures were produced. Correspondingly, the Warsaw Pact states declared that they had 987,300 men, and the NATO countries said they had 981,000 men, with a ground force of 805,000 for the Warsaw Pact countries, and 791,000 for the NATO countries. Instead of proceeding from these figures to a specific discussion of the Soviet proposals for the establishment of collective ceiling of 900,000 men for each bloc--the Warsaw Pact and NATO alike--and, correspondingly, a reduction of ground forces to 800,000 men for each bl[illegible] the Western states have been arguing with us since 1978, saying that the data furnish[illegible] by the Warsaw Pact countries does not tally with those figures on our armed forces and [illegible]ose of the Warsaw Pact countries held by NATO. Added to this, they mention figures such as 80,000 men, 125,000 men and so on. But the main thing is that when the Soviet representatives at the talks asked to see the sources of these figures and the reasons behind their rejection of the figures which we had officially presented, the Western countries were reticent. They just keep arguing about these figures and nothing else.

Why can't the Soviet Union accept the figures mentioned by Western representatives? Because we don't have such armed forces. We cannot adopt some other figures and sign our name to these figures, because then we shall have to make reductions, so to speak, according to the figures which NATO would like to impose on us.

[Question] So essentially they don't want the principle of equal security.

[Answer] Exactly. They probably (expect to gain something from these objections) and so these fruitless talks go on.

[Question] Now there's the proposal made by the socialist countries to hold an all-European conference on the political level this year involving all those that participated in the Helsinki conference on measures of mutual trust, but in the West they often say that there will be a meeting of all participants in Madrid next year; therefore, why do we need another conference?

[Answer] One does not in any way preclude the other. What the socialist countries are proposing for this year is to hold a conference in order to review both the proposals which we just mentioned on measures of mutual trust, on understanding a commitment not to be first to use nuclear arms and other measure. This conference could take truly practical decisions which would weaken tension and these could consequently be put forward as a concluded accord at the Madrid meeting, and would thus help make dicussion of other issues at the Madrid meeting successful. The Madrid meeting should not be viewed as a meeting where discussion will center on a single aspect of the Helsinki agreement--as happened in Belgrade through the initiative of Western powers. We consider that the Belgrade meeting would have been much more successful if it had really fulfilled the tasks set before it in discussing the Helsinki Act in full, in all its provisions. The Madrid meeting can only be successful if it is carefully prepared and if all the provisions of the Helsinki Act are examined in full, including measures aimed at implementing military detente in Europe. If someone were to come, as they did in Belgrade, with demagogic slogans, then one could say in advance that they were trying to either disrupt or complicate the conference--as they did in Belgrade. It is not demagogic slogans which solve such issues, but a carefully prepared, carefully thought-out program, including measures connected with military detente of which we have just spoken.

[Question] Of course, the all-European conference this year is very necessary precisely to insure a faster discussion of these measures.

[Answer] Quite right.

[Question] Four years have passed since Helsinki, but the spirit of Helsinki has been confirmed as a concept in general. Still, these 4 years have not been an easy road for diplomacy, history and politics. Here, it has of course been very complicated. We know of numerous examples of obstacles to the process of detente. Tell me, Leonid Mitrofanovich, who gains from, in your opinion, continuing to up hostility between peoples?

[Answer] First, those circles who want to replace the relaxation of tension with the arms race, with the deployment of new types of weapons (and even with the development of murderous neutron weapon systems) which have been opposed by the public of the whole of Europe. The Americans do not dispute this idea, they are continuing to produce Pershing missiles which can be adapted to carry this weapon and they can be deployed at any moment in Europe and fitted with these warheads.

Thus it is the military-industrial complex which is interested in wrecking disarmament. It attempts to impose the arms race by all means at its disposal: the creation of all sorts of committees to put pressure on representatives who are conducting talks and on the governments that are conducting talks within the framework of NATO. It applies vast pressure under the pretext of the mythical Soviet military threat. You know that the decision has been taken to automatically increase every year the NATO countries' military expenditure by 3 percent regardless of the international situation.

Finally, in European political (circles), forces have become active which are opposed to the process of detente. I have seen, as the saying goes, with my own eyes demonstrations in West Germany of as yet small groups of neofascists with fascist slogans such as (Power to the Fuhrer), and so on and so forth. The phenomenon of the renaissance of fascism is characteristic not only of West Germany neofascist groups have also appeared in the United States and in Europe.

They are connected with terrorist groups. The process in this sphere is extremely complex and a vast amount of work is needed to prevent the renaissance of these forces which might use military force, armed force, to force on the European people yet another misfortune. It is to this end that all of its activity, activity aimed at preventing the possibility of the appearance of the threat of war, is directed by our Communist Party, its Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. All of its proposals are permeated with precisely this idea.

[Potapov] Leonid Mitrofanovich, I recall here the statement by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the Moscow meeting of Warsaw Pact member states last November when he said: In spite of the increasing activity of various forces against detente, we are far from pessimistic. Possibilities for progress in improving the international political climate do exist and they are considerable. [end recording]

CENTRAL EUROPE NATO'S 'MAIN BRIDGEHEAD FOR AGGRESSION'

LD011049 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Dr of Military Sciences Maj Gen R. Simonyan article: "The Aggressive Bloc's Chief Bridgehead" written "on the basis of foreign press data" and carried under the rubric: "Theaters of Military Operations in NATO's Plans"; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Fulfilling the wishes of its readers, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA is starting to print a series of articles on NATO theaters of military operations being planned by the military-political leaders of this aggressive bloc, which are being packed with groupings of troops and are currently being equipped.

The U.S. and NATO military-political leadership, in preparation for various wars, is not only devising the theoretical foundations of military strategy but is also creating in practice, during peacetime, groupings of armed forces capable of waging the initial operations of a war on various continents and in various regions of the world.

A prominent place in the preparation for a future war is occupied by the theoretical substantiation and definition of boundaries, and also the actual equipping and creation of groupings over considerable territories which, according to their scale, are called in NATO either "theaters of war" or "theaters of military operations." According to the NATO command's definition, a "theater of war" consists of regions of dry land, sea and airspace which are covered, or could be covered, directly by a war. In NATO two theaters of war have been defined--the European (the NATO strategic Command in Europe) and the Atlantic (NATO Strategic Command in the Atlantic).

The concept of a "theater of military operations" in NATO terminology has a dual content: military-geographical and military-strategic.

In the military-geographical sense, a theater of military operations a specific territory and its adjacent sea expanses and airspace within the limits of which a definite grouping of the bloc's armed forces operates when tackling strategic tasks during a war. A theater of military operations is usually a part of a theater of war and includes one or several strategic or operational axes.

The boundaries of a theater of military operations are determined by the NATO command for peacetime and for wartime. In peacetime they encompass only that part of the territory on which the troops of the given theater of military operations are stationed. [paragraph continues]

But in wartime the theater of military operations, in addition, must also include that territory on which it is assumed that hostilities would be waged, that is, the territory of neutral and socialist countries. This once again shows the aggressive nature of NATO's military plans.

In the military-strategic sense, the term "theater of military operations" implies the strategic association of allied [koalitsionnyye] or national armed forces deployed in any particular theater of military operations. The armed forces of each theater of military operations have a definite organizational structure: the command and headquarters of the theater of military operations with the troops and supply organs subordinate to them. The composition of the armed forces is not the same in all theaters of military operations. It depends on the importance of the actual theater of military operations, its purpose as a strategic link, the tasks entrusted to it, the assessment of the strength and means of the "potential adversary," and the theater's geographical conditions.

As is known, in the past groupings of troops in a theater of military operations were created immediately prior to the commencement of a war or even in the course of a war. The NATO Allied Armed Forces were created and have existed over 30 years of peacetime. They are kept at a level of combat readiness which enables them in a short time to switch to hostilities, that is, to start an aggressive war. For this purpose much work is performed on the operational equipping of the theaters of military operations. At the May session of the NATO Military Planning Committee it was decided to increase to $4.5 billion the fund for financing a program for developing the military infrastructure (the extension of existing and the building of new military airfields, ports, weapons depots and so forth) for the next 5 years. This is 2.5 times greater than the sum allocated for the same purposes in 1975-1979.

All branches of the NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe are located in three theaters of military operations: the central European, north European, and south European.

The central European theater of military operations includes in peacetime the FRG (excluding Schleswig-Holstein), Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg. The NATO press frequently also includes France in this theater, although France left the bloc's military organization in 1966. The strategic significance of the central European theater of military operations, as evaluated by the NATO military-political leadership, is determined above all by its place in the European theater of war. With respect to the other European theaters of military operations it occupies a central position. The physical-geographical conditions of the theater and its operational equipment and size make it possible to conduct major strategic operations within its confines. It is considered that the progress and outcome of hostilities in this theater will govern the progress and outcome of a war on the European Continent as a whole. The NATO countries with armed forces stationed in this theater possess a highly developed military-industrial base. Some of them have considerable manpower resources. This insures the production of an adequate quantity of all types of arms and the rapid complete mobilization and deployment of major groupings of troops.

Already in peacetime the bloc's most powerful grouping of allied armed forces has been concentrated in the European theater of military operations. The ground and air forces located there and placed at NATO's disposal by the United States, the FRG, Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium and Canada comprise, just by themselves, more than 770,000 men and about 7,000 tanks. In all, the armed forces of the NATO countries deployed in the central European theater of military operations include more than 1 million men. [paragraph continues]

According to an assessment by Western military specialists, the NATO Allied Armed Forces in the central European theater of military operations possess a higher combat capability than the troops in the two other European theaters of military operations.

It is here, in the central European theater of military operations, that about 80 percent of the nuclear facilities in the European theater of war are located. Among these are tactical nuclear systems (Lance missiles and self-propelled 203.2mm and 155mm howitzers), the nuclear strike forces of the theater of war (Pershing-1A operational-tactical missiles and F-111, F-4 and F-16 aircraft), and also "defensive nuclear forces" (Nike-Hercules air defense missile installations and nuclear mines). The Pentagon is planning to deploy on FRG territory a new missile, the Pershing-2, with a range of 1,800 km which, as the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL observes, could be launched against Soviet territory. Nor has NATO abandoned plans to deploy neutron weapons in Western Europe.

Organizationally, the bloc's allied armed forces in the central European theater of military operations consist of combined ground forces and combined air forces.

The combined ground forces are made up of two groups of armies: northern and central (the borderline between them runs between Goettingen and Liege).

The northern group of armies (headquarters in Moenchengladbach) consists of 12 divisions (5 tank and 7 motorized infantry, including 4 from West Germany, 4 from Britain, 2 from Belgium and 2 from the Netherlands). In 1978 one U.S. brigade was included in the group's composition. NATO military specialists observe that the main strike force of this group of armies is the West German divisions, which in terms of the numerical strength of their personnel, high proportion of modern arms, and combat capability are superior to the British and other formations.

The central group of armies (headquarters in Seckenheim) is composed of 11 divisions (5 tank divisions), 3 individual brigades and 2 regiments, including: 4 divisions, 2 brigades and 2 armored cavalry regiments from the United States, 7 divisions from West Germany, and 1 brigade from Canada. The main strike force is made up of 2 tank and 2 mechanized divisions from the United States and 3 FRG tank divisions.

The NATO Combined Air Forces (headquarters at Ramstein) are represented by the 2d and 4th combined tactical air force commands, which are intended for operational cooperation with the northern and central groups of armies respectively.

The 2d Combined Tactical Air Force Command includes the command of the Royal air force in the FRG, the tactical air force commands of Belgium and the Netherlands, 2 FRG Air Force divisions and a U.S. Air Force squadron. These total about 600 military aircraft, including up to 200 that carry nuclear weapons.

The 4th Combined Air Force Command consists of the 3d and 17th divisions of the U.S. Air Force, 2 FRG Air Force divisions and a Canadian Air Force group. These total more than 750 military aircraft, of which about half carry nuclear weapons.

The 2d and 4th combined air force commands also have in their arsenals launch installations for Pershing-1A missiles and air defense guided missiles.

The NATO Allied Armed Forces in the central European theater of military operations can be reinforced by the transfer of ground and air formations and units from other countries, above all the United States. The Pentagon is planning to increase several times over the output capacity of the "air bridge" between the United States and Western Europe against the eventuality of a "crisis situation." If one should arise, the Washington Post writes, the United States intends to send forces to the central European theater of military operations numbering about 150,000 men as well as 60 squadrons of military aircraft. The FRG, Britain and other NATO countries are also outlining measures for increasing the armed forces deployed there.

Back in 1963 the NATO leadership adopted the so-called "forward borders" strategy, whereby precisely in the central European theater of military operations the bloc's ground forces are moved as close as possible to the borders of the Warsaw Pact countries. The objective is to insure that these troops, to judge by Western press reports, would be able in a short time to occupy forming-up places and start lines for an attack against the socialist community states and to carry hostilities onto their territory. This is also evidenced by the fact that in the central European theater of military operations work is being conducted most actively on the construction of projects and installations for quartering, training and peacetime logistical support for troops, for their rapid deployment and for the conduct of hostilities.

The NATO command is devoting great attention to the combat and operational training of the troops. During numerous exercises and maneuvers held in the central European theater of military operations, various tasks are tried out in practice connected with the waging of offensive and defensive operations. The personnel of the units and formations are taught how to carry out forced marches, cross water and other obstacles carry out landings behind enemy lines, and so forth.

In order to improve the training of the staffs and troops, exercises are periodically held which are characterized by their large scale, long duration, and the tremendous number of forces participating. Thus, over 320,000 men took part in the Autumn Forge-78 maneuvers which covered, in particular, the entire territory of the central European theater of military operations and, above all, regions adjoining the socialist states' borders. During the maneuvers, as was noted in the Western press, real plans for waging hostilities using both tactical and nuclear weapons were tried out in practice. This militarist rehearsal, like others too, was conducted against a overtly anti-Soviet, antisocialist background.

The concentration in the central European theater of military operations of the biggest grouping of NATO armed forces and their deployment in regions adjoining the borders of the GDR and Czechoslovakia, the nature of the operational and combat training of the troops and all the other military preparations show most obviously that this theater is regarded by the NATO military-political leadership as the main bridgehead for aggression against the USSR and the other socialist community countries.

'PROVOCATIVE' NATO EXERCISES, WESTERN ARMS PLANS SCORED

LD010923 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Col M. Ponomarev military-political review: "NATO Militarist Hullabaloo"]

[Text] The world public is continuing to evaluate the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Vienna as an event of great international significance.

The treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms signed during that meeting opens up the possibility of still more radical steps aimed at strengthening the peoples' security and reducing the threat of a new war.

However, such a turn of events is in no way approved by detente's opponents in the NATO camp. They are sparing no effort to reverse the development of positive processes in the world arena, step up the arms race, and still further intensify militarist preparations. Numerous facts attest that this is really so. Let us dwell on some of them.

The U.S. Air Force Strategic Air Command [SAC] which, as is known, unites within itself all the aircraft and missile facilities designed to strike the most important military and industrial targets deep in the enemy rear, has just held the biggest exercises in two decades. Their scale is evidenced by the fact that the exercises embraced 31 SAC bases in the continental United States and the Hawaiian Islands. More than 850 aircraft, including B-52 heavy strategic bombers, and ICBM units were used.

There can be no doubt as to the provocative nature of these exercises. Although they were held under the code name "Global Shield," in fact the SAC maneuvers resembled far more a rehearsal for a global strike with a nuclear missile sword. They began suddenly--no prior notification was given. The exercises ran through the SAC's actions in a nuclear war situation. B-52 bomber crews practiced delivering nuclear strikes on the enemy. ICBMs, including specially equipped Minuteman-2 missiles with a range of up to 11,000km, were launched from bases on U.S. territory.

In preparing and conducting these maneuvers, the Pentagon must have known that the simulation of nuclear war is sharply at odds with the chief trend of the modern international situation, which is aimed at strengthening trust among states and removing immediate military danger. Even in the United States itself the SAC exercises were regarded by many as a provocative venture by certain Pentagon circles uninterested in the relaxation of international tension.

Such circles exist not only in the Pentagon but also in leading military organs of other North Atlantic bloc countries and at NATO headquarters itself. They are also displaying considerable activity. Suffice it to recall that Atlantic strategists have already planned for September-November this year a further series of military maneuvers under the overall code name "Autumn Forge-79".

This is the fifth time that the annual NATO maneuvers and exercises are being combined in a single series with a common intention, strategic-operational background and thrust. On the "Autumn Forge" exercises the preparation and course of a conventional and nuclear war on the European Continent are rehearsed stage by stage. Here the authors of the scenarios concocted at NATO headquarters do not even consider it necessary to conceal the thrust of their militarist actions against the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states.

This time, as officially announced by the staff of NATO's supreme allied commander Europe, the purpose of the maneuvers is to "insure cooperation among NATO armed forces under conditions of a military crisis" and to "enhance their combat might." It is planned, in particular, to conduct major "combined operations" with the participation of the NATO countries' mechanized, tank and airborne formations and naval and air forces. In all, so the foreign press reports, more than 200,000 soldiers and officers will participate in the maneuvers.

Attention cannot fail to be drawn to the fact that it is intended to hold the militarist demonstrations planned by the NATOites in regions directly adjacent to socialist states' borders and primarily on FRG territory. The population of West Germany has repeatedly protested against the Federal Republic being turned into a testing ground for the militarist exercises of strategists at the North Atlantic bloc headquarters. However, the NATO leadership totally ignores public opinion in the FRG and other European countries and is continuing the policy adopted back in the cold war years of preserving military tension at the center of Europe.

Such militarist demonstrations wholly accord with the interests of the military-industrial complexes of the leading NATO countries. The leaders of military concerns and the military in alliance with them see these demonstrations as a means of maintaining international tension, under which conditions the golden rain of profits from military orders does not run dry.

But maneuvers and exercises--albeit of the most provocative nature--are just one aspect of the matter and perhaps not even the most important. As in the past, detente's enemies are gambling chiefly on an unrestrained arms race.

According to a report in the New York TIMES, the U.S. Defense Department has embarked on a study of 19 scenarios for building up the U.S. strategic potential. The continuation of work on creating the new B-1 strategic bomber holds first place among them, despite the recent White House decision not to adopt it. At the same time it is proposed to modernize the B-52 bomber in order to increase its bomb load, expedite the development of a new aircraft to carry cruise missiles, accelerate the replacement of Polaris missiles with the latest Trident missiles on 10 nuclear-powered submarines and so forth. New multibillion-dollar expenditures will be needed to implement any of these programs. And yet even without this it is proposed to allocate more than $40 billion just to develop and produce the latest weapons systems in FY 1980. It need hardly be said that a considerable proportion of this astronomical sum will ultimately end up in the safes of military-industrial monopolies in the form of profits from fulfilling Pentagon contracts.

European NATO countries are being drawn increasingly actively into the arms race. According to the American journal NEW SCIENTIST, the United States is currently considering plans for the joint production with West European countries or purchase from them of 10-12 new weapons systems, including the Franco-West German Roland antiaircraft missile and the British Harrier vertical takeoff aircraft. On the other hand European NATO countries are studying the question of purchasing approximately 14 American systems, among which the AWACS early warning and control system stands out with a total cost of more than $2 billion.

Britain's Conservative government is displaying great activity in stepping up military preparations. Various plans to build up the combat might of the armed forces, particularly the nuclear missile forces, are now being discussed actively in Britain. The possibility of adopting American cruise missiles as delivery vehicles for nuclear weapons is being studied. It is proposed to substitute Trident missiles for the Polaris missiles installed on British nuclear-powered submarines.

The British ruling circles are active champions of a further buildup of American nuclear missile facilities in West Europe. This has been confirmed by the results of British Defense Secretary F. Pym's recent visit to Washington. F. Pym assured the United States of London's determination to take an active part in implementing the long-term program adopted at the NATO Council session in May of last year--a program of reequipping and modernizing the armed forces of the North Atlantic bloc countries.

The possibility of the U. S. Armed Forces' deploying cruise missiles in the British Isles, even though there are already 160 American F-111 bombers equipped with thermonuclear weapons here, was once again examined during the British secretary's talks with H. Brown. Plans to deploy Pershing-2 medium-range missiles on FRG territory were also discussed.

The Atlantic strategists' active resistance to the process of easing international tension runs counter to the measures aimed at strengthening trust in the world arena. This policy is determined by the very essence of the North Atlantic bloc--the capitalist states' military-political grouping spearheaded against the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. By virtue of their antipopular sociopolitical nature the leaders of the NATO military staffs--with the blessing of the ruling circles of the bloc's member states--are continuing to build up arms and make other dangerous militarist preparations. Such actions cannot fail to complicate the situation both in Europe itself and in other parts of the world.

'NATO SUPERIORITY' AIM OF EUROSTRATEGIC MISSILE PLANS

LD011311 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[Nikolay Polyanov article under the rubric "Events and Opinions": "Poisoned Arrows"]

[Text] A road is sometimes like a book: Its pages are trees, hills and the distant outlines of cities. This book is not always pleasant to leaf through; the West German autobahn which cuts across the southwest of the country tells of the gloomy side of life. Alongside it, among the fields and copses, stretch the gigantic NATO arsenals. For miles on end the picture does not change: now a row of tanks behind a wire fence, now lines of guns with covered barrels, now low green hangars concealing who knows what from the eyes of the uninitiated. Mountains of weapons; but they are not enough for the Atlanticist leadership which even on these summer days when parliamentarians have dispersed for the vacation, continues to give momentum to the arms race with special persistence.

What has actually happened? There are clear skies over Europe. Since the Vienna summit and the signing of the Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation treaty the political climate has improved on our continent. Nearly every Western premier has considered it his duty to particularly stress the favorable effect the treaty is having on European affairs. It would seem that now there is every opportunity to make a real start on military detente on the continent and to supplement with military detente those good beginnings in the political sphere to which the forum of 35 states in Helsinki gave such powerful impetus 4 years ago. We must not forget: Helsinki has assumed such a prominent place in European history because the "accord of the 35" for the first time closed the book on the tragic conflicts of the past and showed Europe for a long time to come the sole reasonable path of peaceful development.

However, it seems that some people in Washington and in NATO's highest council would like to throw Europe back to the pre-Helsinki period. Some people are capable of forgetting the experience of the Vienna summit: It confirmed convincingly that by applying the principle of equality and equal security of the sides, it is possible to resolve the most complex world problems--even those of strategic offensive arms. Some people are hurrying to present Europeans with the fait accompli of undermining the prevailing balance of forces on the continent and to stuff the NATO arsenals with new types of weapons--the so-called Eurostrategic weapons capable of hitting targets deep in Eastern Europe.

An appropriate scenario has been elaborated: First General Haig, the retired Atlantic commander in chief, and General Rogers, his successor in that post, launched a publicity campaign in favor of Eurostrategic missiles, intimidated West Europeans with the "Soviet threat" and lamented the "weakness of the alliance." Then the partners were asked to agree to a new round of the arms race. Next December, at the winter NATO Council session in Brussels, it is planned to "legitimize" this round: The most hotheaded of the Atlantic generals want to force acceptance of a risky decision on deploying new missile weapons on West European soil.

Here this means nuclear weapons, in particular the modernization of the American Pershing missile, and the introduction of a new medium-range missile. Guenther van Well, secretary of state at the Foreign Ministry in Bonn, used the platform of the Atlantic bloc to try to justify this dangerous playing with fire. He found nothing better than to state that, you see, the "threat from the Russians has intensified recently" and that "the flexibility of NATO's deterrent forces" is allegedly at stake. Here the speaker referred to Soviet medium-range missiles, which allegedly predetermine "Russian superiority."

We are faced with a typical product of psychological warfare, worked out in NATO headquarters and designed for the ill-informed public. Its authors keep quiet about the fact that NATO has at its disposal the system of American bases in Europe and elsewhere, forward-based facilities and the nuclear-missile submarines slumbering in the seas which wash the continent. Nor can one discount the strategic potentials of Britain and France, which must also be added to the West's nuclear might. If all this is taken into account, it emerges that they want to put the "Euromissiles" into service not to "equalize the balance of forces" on the continent, as the authors of this plan assert, but in order to achieve NATO military superiority over the Warsaw Pact states.

It is significant that old projects which revealed their completely unpromising nature back in the sixties are being hastily brought from the archives. For instance, the Foreign Policy Research Institute in London, which has done the NATO generals more than one good turn, is trying to revive that well-known corpse--the plan for "united nuclear forces for the alliance." And all who oppose this are called defeatists and accused of "unreasonable atomphobia," as the aforementioned Bonn secretary of state put it.

Thus the poisoned arrows are again aimed at detente. Those who are firing them are deliberately ignoring the experience of Helsinki and the Vienna summit. They are not reckoning with the new Soviet initiatives--on not being the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons against one another, on expanding concrete measures to strengthen trust in the military sphere between the countries which took part in the "forum of the 35," and on reducing military confrontation in Europe. Nor are they reckoning with the reasonable ideas put forward by the Warsaw Pact countries at their meetings in Moscow and Budapest.

It is hardly necessary to recall that the antidetente strategy being implemented by NATO is in increasingly sharp conflict with the real atmosphere on the continent. This strategy can have no future. Europe has changed, the times have changed.

COMMITTEE ISSUES STATEMENT ON HELSINKI ANNIVERSARY

LD012204 Moscow TASS in English 2124 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 1, TASS--"An all-European conference in Helsinki has been an unprecedented event of priority importance for Europe and the whole world.

"As a result of the conference, the political climate in the European Continent has improved and a solid basis has been created for progress in different spheres of co-operation. The long-term programme set out in the Final Act determines correctly the directions of positive actions in the interests of peace and cooperation," says a statement of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation. Its today's meeting was devoted to the fourth anniversary of the conclusion of the Helsinki conference.

The successful conclusion of the Vienna talks between Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter and the signing of the SALT II treaty are of great importance for ending the arms race and improvement of the entire international climate, the statement says. "The peace forces strongly support this treaty which, when ratified and coming into effect, will create a definite obstacle to further stockpiling of the most destructive and costliest types of weapons, will have a most beneficial effect on other talks on disarmament and on the international climate as a whole".

The statement emphasises the importance of the arrangement about holding in 1980 in Madrid another meeting of countries that participated in the European conference. The Soviet public, the statement says, is deeply convinced that "the work of the Madrid forum must be aimed at agreeing upon specific positive steps to implement the principles and provisions of the Final Act as a whole, at adopting practical measures to achieve military detente, to widen equal and mutually-advantageous cooperation in the sphere of economy, science and culture."

An important problem of the military detente are mutual reductions of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. "We hold that there is a burning need to take the Vienna talks out of an impasse, to open for them green light of progress, to give them an impetus along the road that is truly in keeping with the vital interests of the European peoples," the statement says.

Prominent Soviet scientists, innovators of production, public leaders who spoke at the meeting urged the peace forces of Europe to more vigorous actions in support of military detente, to constructive exchange of opinions at the forum of the European public for disarmament and security to be held in Brussels next October.

BROWN-PYM TAIKS DESIGNED TO PRESSURE NATO TO REARM

LD021041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[Boris Orekhov "Commentator's Column": "Whipping It Up"]

[Text] Talks were held in Washington the other day between U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown and his British colleague F. Pym. Judging by press reports, most of the attention at the meeting was devoted to the problem of modernizing NATO's nuclear missile arms in Europe, including the deployment there of new U.S. medium-range missiles. As Britain's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH writes in this connection, the ministers agreed that "the NATO alliance must decide before the end of the year which tactical nuclear arms to deploy in Europe."

In the opinion of observers, the new nuclear arms under discussion will replace the British Vulcan bombers and the U.S. F-111 based in Britain. They consider that ground-based cruise missiles or the new American Pershing-2 missile will be proposed to replace them. Pym and Brown, REUTER reports, "examined the possibility of using Britain as the base for the ground-based cruise missiles, while the Pershing missiles with a greater operational radius could be deployed on FRG territory."

In this connection let us recall other recent events in Europe. In mid-May NATO's top military leadership met in the Brussels suburb of Evere and subsequently, at the end of May, the spring session of the North Atlantic bloc Council was held in Noordwijerhout (the Netherlands). Both in Evere and in Noordwijkerhout, as the final communique of the council session put it, there was discussion of the "modernization of the nuclear arms located in West Europe," that is, the deployment of new types and systems of medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of a number of the continent's countries, to be targeted against the European socialist states.

Both in Evere and in Noordwilkerhout an understanding was reached to the effect that a decision on the question of the so-called modernization of NATO's European nuclear-missile potential would be made before the end of the year.

The meeting between Brown and Pym was designed to spur NATO members to more decisive actions when discussing this question in the fall. The Washington talks are perceived by many foreign observers as a particular kind of psychological pressure by the United States and Britain on the other North Atlantic bloc members whose stance on the nuclear missile rearmament issue is a great deal more restrained.

The obvious aim of the North Atlantic alliance's bosses is to compel the European NATO countries to agree to the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missile weapons on their territory. To put it bluntly, this is an unseemly aim which is clearly at variance with the aspirations of the Europeans. NATO's militarist preparations on the European Continent are encountering the decisive rebuff of the peace-loving public.

PONOMAREV, PCF, OFFICIALS DISCUSS 'DEMOCRACY, SOCIALISM'

LD011133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Friendly Talks"]

[Text] On 24 and 25 July this year talks were held at the CPSU Central Committee between B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and A.S. Chernyayev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and M. Gremetz, member of the French Communist Party [PCF] Politburo and secretary of the PCF Central Committee, and P. le Mahec, deputy chief of the PCF Central Committee International Section.

The talks, which passed in a friendly, frank atmosphere, covered a broad range of political and economic problems of the present-day international situation, including the situation in Europe. Special attention was paid to questions of disarmament and the need to step up action against the arms race with a view to strengthening detente.

Those taking part in the meeting set forth their parties' viewpoints on questions of democracy and socialism.

The CPSU and PCF representatives believe that the exchange of opinions was useful and constructive and expressed the two parties' joint desire to continue developing relations and cooperation between them.

PALESTINIAN INVOLVEMENT IN TALKS 'ATTEMPT TO BYPASS PLO'

LD012236 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] Strauss, President Carter's representative, has stated that certain moderate Palestinians will join the separate talks on the notorious self-rule in the next 2-3 months. Palestinian quarters regard this statement as an unveiled attempt to bypass, defame and reduce the influence of the PLO.

In this context, the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine has announced that Washington is attempting to split the Palestinian resistance and make the anti-Arab Israeli-Egyptian deal appear legitimate. Strauss's statement indicates that the U.S. administration is striving to find Palestinians who are prepared to betray the just cause of their long-tortured people. Those attempts, however, have not yet yielded the desired results. Moreover, the Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are declaring with increasing determination their condemnation of the separate policy and are expressing complete support for the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of all Palestinians.

RESUMPTION OF TALKS ON WEST BANK 'AUTONOMY' NOTED

LD011025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[Unnamed correspondent report: "The Deal Continues"]

[Text] Cairo--Two special commissions, including representatives of Egypt, Israel and the United States, are beginning work in Alexandria within the context of talks on the so-called "Palestinian self-administration."

This is one more attempt to revive, or, as the Egyptian press puts it, to "extricate from deadlock" the idea of "administrative autonomy" for the Palestinian population on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip. Four rounds of talks on this question have already ended practically without result.

In commentaries in the local press the thesis of "autonomy," essentially without rights, is stubbornly presented as virtually the basis for self-determination by the Palestinian people. However, a sober note still creeps into certain assessments in the Egyptian newspapers. The Israeli concept of autonomy is such, the journal D'EGYPTE writes, for instance, that not one Palestinian will sit at the conference table. The policy of colonization on the West Bank and in Gaza, the confiscation of land and the expulsion of residents is gaining increasing scope.

EGYPTIAN, ISRAELI POSITIONS CLOSER AFTER 'ALI VISIT

LD011000 Moscow TASS in English 0652 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 31, TASS--Commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes: Egyptian Defence Minister Hasan 'Ali and Israeli Defence Minister Weizman ended their talks today.

During his three-day visit to Israel the Egyptian minister went to the Israeli-occupied districts on the West Bank of the Jordan River and acquainted himself with Israel's "security problems", or, to be more exact with the realiability of fortifications and the Israeli-strike forces on Israel's frontier with Jordan and Syria.

As distinct from the previous Israeli-Egyptian meetings, the two sides this time tried to show in every way that the talks were held in a "very friendly" atmosphere. When Hasan 'Ali called at the Israeli Defence Ministry he was accorded top Israeli military honours: He was greeted with the sounds of fanfares, and there was a guard of honour lined up for him.

During the talks in Tel Aviv, the two sides discussed first of all, questions of expanding Israeli-Egyptian military cooperation in order to establish in the Middle East (?tripartite) bloc of Washington-Tel Aviv-Cairo in which Egypt and Israel would plan jointly the part of a gendarme in the region.

The two sides reached agreement on extending the functions of the Egyptian-Israeli military committee which operates within [words indistinct] framework of the Camp David seperate deal. They [words indistinct] the possibility of joint patrolling by Israeli and Egyptian troops in the Sinai and established a direct telephone line between the general staffs of the armed forces of Egypt and Israel as well as personally between the heads of the delegations in the military comm ttee.

The emphasis on military matters at the Tel Aviv meeting was by no means an accident. The Israeli leaders, having secured As-Sadat's support, are pressing ahead with the program for strengthening their hold on the occupied lands on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip. They exploit Cario's capitulatory policy for purposes of expansion and for enhancing their military supremacy.

The Egyptian defence minister's visit to Tel Aviv shows that Cairo's position and that of the Israeli Zionists are drawing closer together on practically all problems.

There (?is not) a single question today on which the Egyptian president would not make concessions. As for "differences" between Cairo and Tel Aviv, differences artificially fanned up from time to time, they are fictitious ones and are talked of with the sole purpose of lessening criticism of As-Sadat by Arab countries which condemn his policy of separate deals with Israeli aggressors and Washington, his policy of betrayal of the interests of all the Arab peoples.

IDEA OF HORMUZ TANKER ATTACK TERMED MOSSAD 'CANARD'

LD011415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Peresada report: "Guarded Reaction"]

[Text] Cairo, 27 July--According to reports from Kuwait, that country, like the majority of other Persian Gulf countries, gave a guarded welcome to the U.S. State Department's statement regarding possible "acts of terrorism" on the oil transportation sea routes.

This statement, made a few days ago, contained a warning concerning possible attacks on tankers passing through the Strait of Hormuz linking the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. Although nothing has been said about who could make such attacks, the Western press immediately declared that the Palestinians were involved. They allegedly intend to do this as a way of protesting against the Egyptian-Israeli deal.

"The U.S. warning regarding the attack the Palestinian guerrillas have allegedly prepared on tankers in the Strait of Hormuz was based on information obtained from Israel by the CIA," the newspaper AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, published in Saudi Arabia, notes. "This is not the first time that Mossad (Israeli intelligence) has tossed a regular 'canard' to the Americans. "Mossad, which the United States regards as its main source of information on the activity of the Palestine resistence movement and the national liberation movements in the region, the newspaper continues, is disseminating these "canards" in order to compromise the Arab people of Palestine, who are struggling for their rights, and to facilitate the Americans' attempts to establish their military control over oil sources including those in the Persian Gulf zone. The State Department's warning, the Qatar newspaper AL-ARAB notes, obviously serves as a cover for possible U.S. intervention, which has long been planned.

KNESSET APPROVEAL OF BEDOUIN EXPROPRIATION BILL HIT

LD012035 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] New York, August 1, TASS--The Israeli Knesset (parliament) approved in the first hearing on Tuesday a bill forfeiting the right of Arab Bedouins to lodge complaints with Israel's Supreme Court against the planned expropriation of their lands in the Negev Desert for military purposes. The Arab minority, living in Israel's territory, mainly in the desert, is subjected to overt discrimination on the part of the Israeli authorities. At present, the Tel Aviv rulers decided to confiscate the lands of the Bedouins for building two air force bases to replace those air bases in the Sinai which are to be handed over to Egypt in line with the separate Camp David deal.

Contracts, worth tens of millions dollars, willingly provided by Washington, have been already signed with several American companies for building the bases. At the same time, the Israeli authorities laid out a plan of the joint use of the air fields in the Sinai together with Egypt and the United States. The plan, stemming from the role of the Middle East gendarme, which is assigned to Israel and Egypt by the United States after the downfall of the shah government in Iran, was favourable received in Washington and Cairo. Thus, the Israeli rulers are not only counting on the use of the Sinai air force bases even after they are handed over to Egypt, but are starting to implement a project of building new bases in the Negev Desert which will beef up Israel's military potential.

The current Israeli-Egyptian negotiations of "autonomy" for the Palestinians in the Jordan West Bank and the Gaza Strip ignore the legitimate rights of the Palestinians to self-determination and their own statehood, and serve only as a screen for the participants in the Camp David deal to mask their military build-up in the region and the strengthening of Israel's hold over the Palestinian lands.

The Israeli para-military settlements in the Western Bank of the River Jordan tally well with the structure of the strategical plans of the United States and Israel in the Middle East, which envisage the intensification of the American-Israeli penetration of the detriment of the interests of all Arab Countries. Cairo fully lines up in this anti-Arab policy with Washington and Tel Aviv.

MOSCOW CRITICIZES U.S. 'INITIATIVE' ON LEBANESE ISSUE

LD012322 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] U.S. diplomacy is making noticeable efforts to convince the Arab states that Washington is paying attention to the normalization of the situation in southern Lebanon. It is being declared across the ocean that the U.S. intends to make a so-called initiative on this matter. The Jordanian newspaper AD-DUSTUR has written the following on this subject. It seems that U.S. secretary of State Vance, will demonstrate his so-called attention to the situation in southern Lebanon, where peaceful people die each day under the bombs and shells of the Israeli invaders and their rightist Lebanese allies, during a tour of the Middle East. The following question is raised: What will this U.S. initiative include? If Washington seriously wants to normalize the situation in Lebanon it should first of all put pressure on Israel since it has the greatest influence on its ally. Washington can also provide active assistance to the UNIFIL forces in southern Lebanon which were called to help the Lebanese Government regain sovereignty in that area. Thus, Washington can demonstrate its intention to form an initiative concerning the settlement of the Lebanese issue.

The United States actual intention has become obvious in its increased support of Israel, which is escalating attacks on Lebanon, and in arming and training its separatist Lebanese allies. The United States provides Israel with the most modern, bestial weapons, including pellet and cluster bombs, to eliminate the peaceful Palestinian and Lebanese people en masse. Washington says that its policy, aimed at backing Israel by all possible means, will remain firm. Therefore, any talk about an alleged U.S. initiative concerning the normalization of the situation in southern Lebanon is only a diplomatic maneuver aimed at deceiving Arab and world public opinion and saving Washington's political face as a defender of human rights, as Washington calls itself.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT URGES SOLDIERS TO REMAIN VIGILANT

LD012032 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Damascus, August 1, TASS--We shall attain liberation of the Israeli-captured lands and restoration of the Arabs flouted [words indistinct]. This has been stated in a message to the servicemen of the Syrian Armed Forces on the occasion of the Army Day by President of Syria Hafiz al-Asad. In complicated conditions, obtained in the Middle East as a result of the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal, the message runs, the Syrian servicemen should remain vigilant and improve their combat training. The president of Syria has reaffirmed that the Syrian Arab Republic will continue waging struggle against hostile designs of the forces of imperialism and Zionism.

IZVESTIYA CRITICIZES U.S. 'DOMINO THEORY'

ID011401 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[YU. Romanov Rejoinder: "Hackneyed Methods"]

[Text] Back in the times of their inglorious adventure in Indochina, U.S. imperialist circles invented a certain propaganda term--the "domino principle"--to "substantiate" their supposed right to aggression. It was said that the United States could not allow even one pro-American regime to fall, because other antipopular dictatorships following in the wake of Washington policy would then also fall, like a line of dominoes being toppled.

But these days the so-called "free press" is once again featuring people who like to expatiate on the "domino principle." Commenting on the overthrow of Somoza's tyranny, the american magazine BUSINESS WEEK significantly asks:"Is this not the first domino in Central America?" Washington is plainly disturbed that the victory of the Nicaraguan people, following on the changes in Panama, Jamaica, Guyana and Grenada, attests to progressive transformations even in a region which the United States considered its own "backyard?"

As is known, the majority of Latin American countries rejected the recent U.S. proposal for joint interference in Nicaragua's affairs. The U.S. attempt to rescue the Somoza regime under the OAS flag was thwarted. However, Washington does not intend to remain indifferent to the emergence of a truly national and independent regime in Nicaragua. The number of American troops in the Panama Canal Zone has been increased to 100,000 men, a special military base--a "helicopter center"--has been set up in Honduras, and an American aircraft carrier is crusising off Nicaragua's shores. It is clear that the U.S. press is not resurrecting the "domino principle" for nothing.

The U.S. military preparations in Central America are being stepped up in parallel with increasing attacks in the press on Nicaragua's democratic forces. "Investigations" into the theory of table games are now appearing in the pages of the American press, and the "domino principle" is being made the basis of a propaganda capaign against the victorious people of this Central American republic.

SOVIET RED CROSS, CRESCENT TO SEND MEDICAL AID TO MANAGUA

ID301338 Moscow TASS in English 1303 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 30, TASS--The Executive Committee of the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent societies of the USSR was decided to grant gratuitious aid to the population of Nicaragua. A large consigment of medicines will be flown shortly to Managua by planes of Aeroflot and foreign air companies.

BRIEFS

CUBAN DAY IN KIEV--On the occasion of the Cuban National Uprising Day, a solemn meeting of representatives of Kiev working people was held in Kiev on 25 July. Present in the Presidium were Borisenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, Stepanenko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman, Kolotukha, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium secretary; and other officials. Garkusha, board chairman of the Ukrainian branch of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Soviety and Ukrainian minister of land reclamation and water resources, delivered a report. The audience warmly welcomed a speech by Alberto Suarez Ortega, Cuban consul general in Odessa. Solemn meetings on the occasion were also held in Odessa and Cherkassy. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 25 Jul 79 AU]

CSA REPORTS INDUSTRIAL FIGURES FOR UNION REPUBLICS

LD011942 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] In the first 6 months of the year our country's union republics have achieved new successes in socioeconomic development. The industries of the Ukraine, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Tadzhikistan and Armenia have overfulfilled the 6-month plan, according to reports from the union republics' central statistical administrations.

The 6-month plan tasks have been successfully fulfilled by the industries of Moldavia, Kirgizia and Turkmenia. Increases in production amounted to 7.5 percent in Armenia, 7.3 percent in Armenia, 6.7 percent in Georgia, 5.4 percent in Kirgizia, 3.6 percent in Moldavia, 3.2 percent in the Ukraine and 2.7 percent in Uzbekistan.

GOSPLAN OFFICIAL DISCUSSES FIVE ECONOMIC PROGRAMS

LD020230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the improvement of planning and the intensification of the effects of the economic mechanism on the raising of the efficiency of production and quality of work and quality of work foresees the elaboration of target, comprehensive, scientific-technological, economic and social programs. We have asked Mikhail Aleksandrovich Klimov, senior expert of the Gosplan of the USSR, to tell us about them. [begin recording]

The decision provides for the priority elaboration of five major national economic programs. What programs are they? First of all, there is the program on saving fuel and metal. There is the program on the construction of the BAM, and if we are to be more accurate there is the economic utilization of the entire zone adjacent to the Baykal-Amur railway line. There is the program on reducing the use of manual labor, and of comprehensive mechanization of manual and auxiliary types of work. And finally, there is the program on increasing the production of new kinds of consumer goods.

If I may deal in more detail with the first two programs--the programs on saving fuel and metal: Why does the need to raise this problem and to elaborate comprehensive programs for them arise? Well, our national economy is rich in natural resources. We are producing more metal than anybody else in the world. Our economy is one of few, if not the only one, developing its own fuel and power base. Nevertheless, suddenly there is the question of economy of these major types of resources.

This will not seem odd to the listeners if I recall for you the items of the November 1978 plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the party. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, speaking at the plenum, named the two most scarce resources in our national economy--fuel and metal. According to forecasts and calculations for the long term, the dynamics of the growth of the reserves of these resources and the dynamics of their consumption add up in such a way that we have to, even today, seriously think about a more sensible approach to the utilization of these resources. This can be explained by the fact that the extraction of oil, gas and metals under present conditions is becoming more and more expensive. In the case of our country, this is connected with the fact that our raw material branches, our extracting branches, have moved rapidly to the eastern and northern areas. At present, a new, large production potential of our country is being created in the eastern areas. Well, I think it is clear to everybody that this is more and more expensive for our economy.

This is why the question naturally arose for our economy: What do we do next? Either we continue to extract, in ever-increasing volume, more expensive raw material, or we try to economize and utilize more sensibly what we learned to and are able to extract under present conditions.

There is a double answer to the question: Our economy needs both more raw material and power but at the same time we have to think seriously about saving raw materials and about rational utilization of these important resources. Thus, we have these two programs. Well, we have to say that the work on the program on the economy of fuel-power resources was started some time ago.

The impression should not be created that this is just a utilization type of program which will be connected only with reduction of norms of expenditure or consumption of the fuel-power resources. The essence and sense of the comprehensive program, as in the given case connected with the fuel problem, is to work out a broad complex of measures for all stages of production, storage, transportation and utilization of power resources. What are these directions? First of all, in our furnaces we have to burn less oil and gas and, to a greater extent, use them for the output of chemical and petrochemical industry products.

Then there is the matter of the reduction of the expenditure of electrical power. Here one of the basic directions is the use of power sets and installations with high unit capacity which can help to economize on standard expenditure of fuel and energy for the production of one killowatt hour of electric power. There is the major, important direction aiming at the reduction of the spending of thermal energy, for which there also exists a whole complex of special measures. And there are also a number of other directions of economy and rational utilization of fuel-power resources in all branches of the national economy as in the transport sectors--namely, road, railway and maritime transport--and in agriculture, where we have great resources and reserves. Finally, there is an important reserve in the solution of this problem: the broad development of new prospective sources of energy.

First of all, there is atomic energy. You, comrade listeners, know well that the decisions of the 25th congress include a number of measures on the development of atomic power, which is one of the most important branches of the power industry. We are now setting up essentially a whole new industry of power-machines building. There is the Volgodonsk works for the production of atomic reactors, the first stage of which was put into operation at the end of last year. This aspect also covers utilizing for the national economy such new energy givers as solar energy, geothermal waters, and a number of others. This is only a short list, but in my opinion it shows the broadness and fullness of the approach to this important problem. The elaboration and realization of this task will help to save in the national economy great resources which are becoming more and more expensive for us.

The very extensive BAM program is intended as a priority one. This does not mean only the construction of the Baykal-Amur railway line but also the economic utilization of the entire zone adjacent to this main line. To speak about the importance of the Baykal-Amur railway line for our country is, no doubt, not necessary. It is our nationwide construction project and it is also called the project of the century. In fact, by its scale, the scale of resources which are being spent, and the scale of the effects which we will receive from this zone, this is a program without precedent in our economy. In the zone of the Baykal-Amur railway line are concentrated unique and, what is most important, easily accessible minerals. On the territory of this zone, which has an area of one-twentieth of the whole territory of our country, a whole number of new territorial production complexes will be created.

One of them is being constructed and has even started operation. I am talking about the Neryungri coal deposit. The first trains with coal have entered, so to speak our fuel-power balance sheet. Not relatively far from this rich deposit of coking coal, which is unique in size of reserves, is a large deposit of iron ore, and this enables us to assume--and these projects will be developed--the creation in this zone of new large metallurgical base of the country. There are unique deposits of copper in the zone of the Baykal-Amur railway line: At present projects are being worked out to create a mining and concentration combine there. There are deposits of asbestos, which are rare for their size of reserves. Oil and gas deposits are not bad, although they have not yet been fully revealed; intensive prospecting is in progress. And that is not speaking about the rich resources of timber. This allow me to say, gift of nature, these deposits of minerals, enables us to speak about the zone of the Baykal-Amur railway line as the new industrial potential of our country in the not-so-distant future.

I have listed programs of production-technological and territorial character, but there are two other programs which, to considerable extent, are of a socioeconomic character: I mean the program connected with reduction of the use of manual labor, the reduction of the use of labor in work which is harmful and dangerous to man's health, and measures on comprehensive mechanization of loading and unloading, transport and other types of auxiliary work. It is well enough known to the wide circle of listeners that at present, there are still many people engaged in these works in our country and they are our great reserve.

Finally, there is the fifth program connected with the facilitation of the production of new industrial goods. This program should create the organizational, economic and social-economic prerequisites to facilitate the production of new consumer goods connected with the satisfaction of the population's demand for good-value leisure and spare time goods and also for equipment for the home goods connected with making the work of running the home and personal plot easier. These are the five primary programs, major national-economic programs listed in the decision. It is quite possible that to these primary programs will be added several more, the selection of which is even now being completed at Gosplan jointly with ministries and departments. The decision includes the instruction to work out another whole class of programs connected with the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. The plan for the 10th 5-Year Plan already includes the basic tasks--and subsequently programs were elaborated--for the solution of about 200 major scientific-technical problems. It must be stated that this practice is being retained for the future while taking into account its positive and negative experience. These programs will be subjected to further improvement and modernization.

That, then, is what can be said in comment on the programs whose instruction and elaboration is included in the adopted decision of the Central Committee of the party and the USSR Council of Ministers. [end recording]

INTERVIEW HIGHLIGHTS ADVANTAGES OF PLANNING METHODS

LD010926 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Text] We have invited to our studio Mikhail Aleksandrovich Klimov, senior official of the USSR Gosplan, and asked him to comment on some clauses of the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the improvement of planning and intensification of the effects of the economic mechanism on the raising of the efficiency of production and quality of work.

Mikhail Aleksandrovich Klimov is interviewed by our correspondent Dmitriy Pashkov:

[Klimov] I would first of all like to emphasize the importance and topicality of the posing of this task. As we know, the task of a wider utilization in planning of the program-target method and of the drafting of comprehensive programs was set out in the guidelines for the development of the national economy of the 10th 5-Year Plan, approved by the 25th congress of the party. The period which has passed since the congress has seen the implementation of a wide complex of measures aimed at preparing our national economy for the introduction of these methods and for the drafting of these comprehensive economic programs on a wide scale.

It has been necessary over this period to make a sufficiently thorough study of both the theoretical problems and the methodology of the program-target method, to prepare concrete methodological documents for the ministries and departments, and lastly to define the most important economic problems on which to concentrate and focus state resources.

And now that this resolution of the directive-providing bodies has been issued it is as if a line has been drawn under this great preparatory period. The task of introducing the program method is passing from the research stage--or if you like, the experimental stage--into the stage of its practical implementation. This resolution essentially gives the program-target method and the comprehensive programs the status of a permanent planning and management instrument in a legislative form, an instrument which will act alongside, and in mutual interaction with, the other methods of socialist planning.

[Pashkov] Mikhail Aleksandrovich, what constitutes the essence of this method and what are the comprehensive programs?

[Answer] This is not a simple question. The program target method is a wider concept containing quite a number of elements and directions. It is a method of adopting and implementing planning and management decisions aimed at the achievement of some defined national economic or territorial objective. The program-target method assumes the erection of some concrete national economic task as a cornerstone from which one proceeds to carry out and elaborate all the ensuing decisions and all the ensuing indices whose achievement is necessary for reaching a certain practical target. The comprehensive program is one of the most important, one of the most complete, forms of the program-target method. It is a directive-providing and specifically aimed document representing a complete complex of socioeconomic, productive, scientific-technical, management-organizational and other tasks and measures--coordinated in respect of its resources, executors, and deadlines for implementation--aimed at the solution of a national economic problem whose solution requires the participation of several industries and economic bodies.

It is obviously difficult to take in such a long and complicated definition on hearing it for the first time. Let us deal with some of the main points in more detail. For a start, it is already a document endowed with the status of a planning document which has--according to an established methodology--its forms and indices, and reaches as far as the ministries and departments, that is, as far as the practical executors.

The definition also says that it is coordinated in respect of its resources, executors and deadlines for implementations. This is a very important point in the definition of a comprehensive program. After all, modern production stands out by the most up-to-date, very complicated and widely articulated network of productive and economic relations between enterprises. Thus, the production of just one motor vehicle under present-day conditions takes place with the participation of dozens of ministries, hundreds of enterprises and organizations.

What about, say, the setting-up of some kind of large territorial production complexes such as those being set up at present in our economy? The solution of these economic and productive tasks draws in a great number of ministries and departments--an enormous number of executors. And the aim of the program consists in uniting, so to speak, the interests of all these executors, all the ministries, departments and enterprises, within the framework of one and the same economic target.

A very important point, characteristic especially of our period, is that the program must encompass the complex not only of economic and production measures but also of social welfare measures. For instance, in the process of building some new factory or enterprise or in setting up a new industrial complex we must not forget about the necessity of building housing accomodation and the social welfare and consumer services infrastructure, as well as all that is necessary for the normal life of our Soviet working people who are building such a new enterprise or beginning to exploit such a new region.

There is yet another important particularity of the program: namely, that they must not be all elaborated for a certain date such as is the case now in our planning practice. We have the form of 5-year plans, the form of annual plans; that is, present-day planning has a certain discrepant, staggered character--whereas the programs must be calculated for the entire period of coping with the particular problem, and in this sense they differ to some extent from present-day plan drafts. In other words, the programs must be worked out for the time necessary for the complete implementation of the set task.

I would mention one more of the important characteristics of the programs: It consists in that the programs are as a rule drafted to deal with the kind of problems whose solution is impossible with the use of the contemporary methods of planning and production organization. How are we to understand this? In this connection I can refer to the well-known example of Western Siberia which was quoted by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his report to the 25th party congress. Leonid Ilich said then that well over 10 ministries and departments were active in Western Siberian territory. You see there are plenty of nurses, Leonid Ilich noted, but there are also enough shortcomings. Fragmentation, low concentration and insufficient coordination in the work of these ministries have led both to unjustified expenses and to losses in this region, and have slowed down, in part, the solution of this major economic problem.

What has happened here? One could say there is a plan that has been drafted for Western Siberia; there are quite a number of ministries and departments which are looking after the implementation of the plan; and yet, the task was solved with difficulties and at an insufficiently rapid rate. This was due to the fact that each one of the ministries and departments, having its defined tasks, usually tended to drop the tasks lying, say, on the borderline between these industries and on the borderline between these ministries and departments. So we see that on the one hand we have a good economic mechanism, a functioning economic mechanism; on the other hand, we see how this mechanism does not always make it possible to solve fully the economic tasks set us.

And one can also quote another example: the example applying whenever there arises the need to make some completely new equipment, to set up a new industry or subsector. To speak concretely: We are now very intensively developing in the USSR such an industry as robot technology connected with the production of industrial robots. Now this industry so far does not have any specific master--and it is also evident in this case that some program-providing study is necessary to enable us on the one hand to concentrate resources, and on the other hand to, let's say, single out this problem within a short time and solve it on the necessary scale and within the necessary time.

[Question] Mikhail Aleksandrovich, and to what extent is this instrument new to Soviet planning; after all, it is well know that program-providing documents have been adopted in previous times, too, in our economic practice?

[Answer] Yes, this is so. The listeners must not get the impression that the program-target method and comprehensive program are something new to our planning and management practice. In fact, this method has been part of our Soviet planning virtually since the time of its introduction, since its organization. Our economic practice includes a whole series of major problems which we solved with the assistance of national economic programs. The very classical example of application of the program method in our economy can be seen in Goelro--this was one of the greatest programs in the history of our planning which encompassed virtually the whole of our national economy.

Even in the 1920's and 1930's we see such a very interesting program as the setting-up of the Ural-Kuznetsk complex, which made it possible to unite large coal and iron ore deposits and create on this basis a new metallurgical base for the country.

In later years, a program was drafted which is being carried out even now and which is well known to our listeners: It is the program for the exploration of outer space. The successes recorded in implementing this program are evident, and I do not think it is necessary to comment on them here. So all these programs--there are many more than I have enumerated here--have served the same purpose: They have made it possible to achieve one effect--to concentrate within the shortest time, within the shortest possible time, large economic resources on the solution of tasks connected with certain aims and to achieve these aims. And our economic practice shows that this method is effective. I am referring above all to the effect of implementing one economic task or an other. Here is an illustration of this thesis:

Take again the same Western Siberia where, as we often hear and read in the newspaper, a true heroic labor deed of our Soviet people has been achieved, when large deposits of oil and gas in that region were inserted into the national economic cycle within the shortest time. The first million tons of oil were extracted in 1965 in that area; but only 5 years later the volume of oil extraction in the area amounted to a figure of the order of 40 million tons--this was over a 5-year period. Another 5 years later, by 1975, the volume of oil extracted in that area amounted to 150 million tons a year. Another 5 years later, that is looking ahead somewhat, to 1980, the volume of oil extraction will attain a figure of the order of 300 million to 310 million tons a year. It is perhaps difficult to imagine a clearer example to prove all the effectiveness of the application of the program method insolving economic tasks.

But I have spoken so far about programs which were adopted earlier; some of them, as you understand, are being carried out at this moment. The resolution adopted instructs the USSR Gosplan to draft and approve a list of programs for the coming prospect: for the 11th 5-Year plan and for the period until 1990, and on a number of major problems for an even longer period.

The resolution provides for the priority elaboration of five most important economic programs. What programs are they? First of all, it is the program for the fuel and metal industries; it is the program for building the Baykal-Amur railway; and if we are to be more accurate it is the economic utilization of the entire zone adjacent to the Baykal-Amur railway. It is a program to reduce the utilization of manual labor, and of comprehensive mechanization of manual and auxiliary operations; lastly, it is a program to increase the output of 73 new kinds of consumer goods.

[Question] Mikhail Aleksandrovich, if--as we have already made clear--comprehensive programs have already been worked out earlier, then what new feature is this resolution going to bring to the organization of this activity?

[Answer] True, programs have been worked out earlier, too. But I would like to stress that these have, for one thing, been single-task programs, and for another, they have been programs worked out, so to speak, outside the plan, in isolation from the procedure of drafting national economic plans. Since the coming into force of this resolution of the party Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers now means that the programs are to be drafted within the framework of the existing planning process, the drafting of the programs must correspond to the rules and deadlines which have been adopted for the elaboration of the national economic plans. After all, earlier, when the programs were worked out outside the plan they constituted a certain kind of supplement to the plan. These programs came into existence when the plan had already been balanced as far as resources were concerned, sometimes even already adopted, and the appearance of such programs concerning important problems but worked out in isolation from the plan created certain organizational difficulties in our planning practice.

The next novelty of this resolution which I wanted to point out is the fact that the drafting--first and foremost the defining--and approval of such programs has been entrusted specifically to the USSR Gosplan. This arises out of the necessity of strengthening the role of the Gosplan in planning and economic practice.

Those are perhaps the main points that I wanted to bring out in answer to your question. I must stress at the same time that the adoption of these methods, of this planning instrument, will enable our economy to solve much more successfully many new, complex and important economic problems which face our society in the short and long term.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA REPORTS ON GRAIN HARVEST AS OF 1 AUGUST

LD011932 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The harvesting work front is expanding. Today, all union republics are harvesting. Large-scale work is continuing in the central and northern oblasts of the Ukraine, the Central-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR and Povolzhye. As the USSR Central Statistical Administration reported today, grain crops have been reaped on 27 million hectares--22 percent of the sown acreage. Grain has been threshed on 24 million hectares. Selective harvesting has started in many oblasts of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone. The first swathes were out during the past week at a number of farms in West Siberia. In most areas harvesting continues to be hindered by rains. In these conditions the machine operators are seeking to prevent losses. Direct combine harvesting is mainly being used.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1900 GMT on 1 Aug 79 adds that: According to a report of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, in the RSFSR, grain and legume crops have been gathered on 11.5 million hectares; in the Ukraine they have been gathered on 10.9 million hectares; and in Kazakhstan on 1.7 million hectares. The cutting and threshing of grain and legume crops is nearing completion in Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Moldavia and Turkmenia.]

PROPER METHODS AUGMENT FODDER STOCKS DESPITE WEATHER

LD020853 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 28 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[O. Akulova agricultural review: "Laying in Fodder in All Weather"]

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that on 23 July the first mowing of sown and natural grasses had taken place over an area of 47.7 million hectares. In the country as a whole, more than 27 million tons of hay, 32.9 million tons of cured hay, and 16.5 million tons of silage had been laid in.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Belorussia, the Ukraine, Moldavia and Uzbekistan have laid in slightly more hay than last year. Reserves of this fodder are increasing in the Latvian and Estonian SSRs. Cured hay is being speedily laid in. Farmers are procuring it successfully in the Central Asian and Transcaucasian republics.

Unfortunately, cured hay procurers in the Ukraine and Belorussia have not worked as hard as they might. In the Lithuanian SSR this year only half as much of this fodder has been laid in as last year. In the RSFSR, the farms of Tulskaya, Penzenskaya, Kuyeyshevskaya, Sverdlovskaya, Kurganskaya and Orenburgskaya oblasts are particularly behind.

At the same time, on most kolkhozes and sovkhozes all the conditions exist for carrying out this work successfully. More and more equipment is reaching the farms.

In recent years the method of laying in artificially dried and dehydrated fodder has become increasingly widespread.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Belorussian, Kazakh and Moldavian republics are laying in vitamin fodder in a well-organized manner. As progressive experience shows, processing herbaceous matter by artificial drying is the most effective way of procuring fodder when weather is unsettled. [paragraph continues]

This method makes it possible to obtain 50 percent more nutriment per hectare of fodder-producing land than is the case with conventional hay and cured hay procurement.

The efficiency with which grass meal and other dehydrated fodder is procured depends largely on efficient work organization. On leading farms the preparation of feed granules and briquettes is organized in specialized sections, where drying units are consolidated into continuous lines and the machine operators' work is organized on a two-or three-shift basis. Output per unit (AVM-0 or AVM-4) has reached 500-600 tons per season. This figure was achieved by machine operators on many farms in Belorussia and the Baltic republics in Moskovskaya, Tulskaya, Kaluzhskaya and Vladimirskaya oblasts. Unfortunately, the experience of leading kolkhozes and Sovkhozes has still not been put into practice on all farms. Uncoordinated and low-power drying equipment is still being installed on a number of farms in Ryazanskaya, Smolenskaya, Pskovskaya and other oblasts.

There is not much time left for the "green harvest". But fodder must be harvested rapidly and in all weather. Flexible tactics and skillful use of progressive processes--drying hay by the active ventilation method, preserving silage chemically and making cured hay, vitamin grass meal, briquettes and granules--are the methods which enable fodder procurers to top up fodder stocks irrespective of the caprices of the weather. It is imperative that these methods be introduced more boldly and that the efficient operation of the fodder conveyor and high output from machinery and units be insured.

BRIEFS

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILT--Moscow, July 30, TASS--The tallest building in Kurgan region, a grain elevator, has gone up in the steppe near the Petukhov railway station. The working tower of this elevator, which is twenty stories high, will store over 140,000 tons of grain harvested this year. Samples of grain from lorries are taken by testers, grain temperature control takes a few minutes, rather than hours, as before, because the laboratory assistants get all the information from automatic instruments. Operators control cleaning and loading of the grain into railway goods vans and other processes from a control centre. The elevator staff can accept grain of any humidity and then reduce it to normal using the elevator's drying installations, which handle 2,000 tons of grain a day. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD]

COSMONAUTS CONTINUE TECHNOLOGICAL EXPERIMENTS ON SALYUT-6

LD011402 Moscow TASS in English 1336 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 1, TASS--TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre:

Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valery Ryumin have been working in space for 157 days. Under the flight's program, the crew of the research complex continued experiments on space technology.

The cosmonauts work with the experimental apparatus "vaporiser" meant for placing metallic coatings on various surfaces by a method of vaporisation and condensing of metals in conditions of space vacuum and weightlessness. During the experiment the working block of the apparatus "vaporiser" was kept in an unsealed chamber and was controlled from a panel within the station. The samples obtained will be brought to earth.

In future similar units can be used for creation and restoring in space of various coatings, including those that are meant for ensuring preset thermal regimes, optical properties of the surfaces of spacecraft and space equipment as well as coating that prevents the destructive effects of the environment.

The experiments to obtain monocrystals of cadium sulphide and hermanium in weightlessness were made on the unit Crystal on July 31 and August 1.

Today the crew has another medical check-up. The comprehensive check-up of cardiovascular systems of the cosmonauts, including checks with measured physical loads on the veloergometer were carried out. A medical-biological experiment to obtain the data on the dynamics of the changes of the composition of gaseous data on the dynamics of the changes of the composition of gaseous medium in the premises of the complex is planned for the evening.

According to reports of the crew and telemetric data, the onboard systems of the station Salyut 6 and the space ship Soyuz-34 function normally. Vladimir Lyakhov and Valery Ryumin feel well.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT DISCUSSED

LD311259 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 July 1979 carries on page 2 a 2,000-word interview by V. Balyazin with Candidate of Philosophical Sciences A.M. Galeyeva, who is in charge of a special seminar organized by the Moscow Gorkom and Moskovskiy Obkom Political Enlightenment Center for study of the socioeconomic, esthetic and moral aspects of protecting the natural environment. Galeyev answers questions concerning the degree to which the scintific and technical revolution has influenced the increased attention to problems of man's interaction with nature, and denies that technical progress always leads to a degredation of the environment. She argues that ecological education is necessary to insure that technical progress does not lead to the destruction of the multiform interconnections within the biosphere, and goes on to describe how this ecological education is organized in the USSR, pointing out the need for law violations in the sphere of environmental protection to be combated more effectively.

USTINOV ISSUES ORDER OF DAY FOR NAVY DAY

LD011457 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Text] USSR Defense Ministry Order of the Day No 175, Moscow, 29 July 1979.

Comrade seamen and soldiers, petty officers and sergeants!
Comrade ensigns and warrant officers!
Comrade officers, admirals and generals!
Comrade shipbuilders and ship repairers!
Comrade defense industry workers!
Navy Veterans!
Students at DOSAAF naval schools and young sailors!

Today the Soviet people and their armed forces are celebrating USSR Navy Day. This day is being celebrated in an atmosphere of high political and labor activeness on the part of the Soviet people, the successful implementation of the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and fulfillment of the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan. The socialist motherland's economic might is growing steadily and our people's material well-being and cultural standard are improving.

Naval personnel, like all other troops in the armed forces, closely united around the Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, warmly and unanimously support the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet Government.

Naval seamen are greeting the holiday with new successes in the fulfillment of crucial tasks in defense of the Soviet state's maritime borders and the gains of socialism and are multiplying the heroic combat traditions and displaying high vigilance.

I greet and congratulate you on the USSR Navy Day holiday!

I wish naval seamen further successes in improving combat readiness, combat and political training, stepping up vigilance, improving naval expertise on sea and ocean voyages and strengthening discipline.

I wish working people in the shipbuilding and defense industries successful creative labor in equipping the Soviet Navy with modern warships and arms.

I wish students at DOSAAF naval schools and young sailors successes in mastering naval specialties and in training for naval service.

My order marking USSR Navy Day is as follows:

Today, 29 July, at 2100 there will be a firework display in our motherland's capital, the hero-city of Moscow, in the capitals of the union republics, in the hero-cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Sevastopol, Odessa, Novorossiysk, Kerch and Tula, in the hero-fortress of Brest and in the fleets and flotillas.

Long live our great motherland--the USSR!

Long live the heroic USSR Armed Forces and their valiant navy!

Glory to the CPSU, inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense.

ADMIRAL GORSHKOV DISCUSSES POSTWAR NAVAL DEVELOPMENT

LD282156 Moscow TASS in English 2225 GMT 28 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 29, TASS--Deputy defence minister of the USSR, commander-in-chief of Soviet Navy, Admiral Sergey Gorshkov said in an interview with newspaper PRAVDA: "Relying on the high level of industrial production and scientific potential of the USSR, our designers, scientists and workers of the defence and ship-building industry, the whole of our people to be exact, have created a navy based on the newest achievements of the scientific and technological progress and production. It worthily represents one of the arms of the Soviet Armed Forces, capable of reliably repelling an aggression from the oceans and of confidently defending the national interests of the Soviet Union in the world ocean."

Admiral Gorshkov gave the interview in connection with the Day of Soviet Navy, a holiday marked today.

"Among the factors which influenced the post-war development of our navy one must point our the necessity of opposing the increasing aggressive military preparations of the imperialist states. Resorting to the bogie of 'communist threat' they unleashed 'the cold war' set up a number of aggressive military blocs and deployed a net of military bases in the vicinity of our borders" the admiral said.

"A special role, the Soviet Navy commander-in-chief went on to say, was assigned by them to their navies. It is in the navies of those states that a lion's share of rocket and nuclear strategic weapons was concentrated with which the military leaders of the imperialist countries intended to pose a military threat to us from all the oceanic directions."

"To neutralize the threat, the Central Committee of our party and the Soviet Government found a correct approach. It consisted in creating qualitatively new strategic means represented by atomic submarines with ballistic missiles, Admiral Gorshkov said. Complemented by other means of sea warfare they constitute our modern military fleet. A characteristic feature of the post-war development of the navy was the creation of such a highly mobile long-distance force as the sea aviation which has also become ocean aviation."